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CASE FOR PROSECUTION IN TRIAL OF HAYWOOD

Summary of Points Made by State in Evidence of Orchard and Others

DEFENCE EVIDENCE NOW BEGINS

Prosecuting Counsel Will Cross-examine Closely and Offer Testimony in Rebuttal

Boise, Idaho, June 22.—The closing of the case for the state leaves the trial of Wm. D. Haywood midway finished, and from now the defense assumes the aggressive, while the prosecution is on the defensive. The state will carry on an aggressive cross-examination and then present testimony in rebuttal, but its main showing is already in. As to the murder of Steunenberg, which is the crime specifically charged against Haywood, the state has made the following showing: Jack Simpkins, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, went to Caldwell three months before Steunenberg was murdered, under the assumed name of "Simmons," and lived with Orchard. He left Caldwell at the end of a week, but returned for less than a day. His movements are shown by independent witnesses and hotel registers. Haywood sent \$100 to Simpkins on December 21st, 1905, nine days before the murder of Steunenberg. A letter from Denver on December 20th, 1905, showed by its being addressed to "Thomas Hogan," that the writer knew the alias of Orchard. The letter also contained the statement that "that" had been sent to "Jack" on December 21st, 1905. Orchard testified that Pettibone, one of Haywood's co-defendants, wrote the letter without his making any request for it. Legal aid was offered Orchard within two days after his arrest through Attorney Fred Miller of Spokane. Four letters were sent to the second Mrs. Orchard at Cripple Creek, three by Orchard and one by Haywood, at various times in 1905. It is said that they not only showed evidence of an effort to conceal Orchard's whereabouts from his wife, but to make an alibi for him. Orchard swore that Haywood was a party to the plan, and that to carry it out "Paddy Mullane," a member of the Federation at Cripple Creek, undertook to deliver the two letters he wrote at Denver, and dated at San Francisco, and that Marlon Moore, a member of the Federation's board, carried the third letter to Nome, Alaska, and there mailed it. The letter, which was produced, with its envelope, bore the Nome postmark. Haywood's letter to Mrs. Orchard bore the date of November, 1905, when Orchard and Simpkins were at Caldwell, and made the statement that the last the writer had heard of Orchard was in Alaska. Aside from the word of Orchard, Haywood's letter is not supported by any evidence. Haywood Pettibone and Orchard were placed together on two or three occasions in Denver, between the spring and the fall of 1905, and Orchard lived at Pettibone's house as a guest during August, 1905. Articles from the Miners' Magazine and some testimony as to the Cour d'Alene strike of 1890 show animus toward Steunenberg on the part of Haywood and other leaders of the Federation. As to the general conspiracy alleged by the state, the general showing has been as follows: Orchard has been traced through all of the more important movements connected with the alleged attempt on the life of Fred Bradley at San Francisco, by independent witnesses. His testimony as to the poisoned milk has been corroborated by the chemist who analysed it. It has been independently shown that while Orchard was at San Francisco, Pettibone, using false names, telegraphed money to him twice through the Postal Telegraph Company, and that a registered letter or package was sent to San Francisco from Pettibone's Denver address, under a name used by Pettibone in sending one of the telegraphic remittances. Other than by Orchard's word it has not been shown that the explosion at Bradley's house was caused by a bomb. The casting of the so-called Peabody bomb has been produced and its history largely proved by outside witnesses from the time it was made in Denver until it was dug out of the ice in the Cour d'Alene River. Miss Peabody confirmed one detail of the Orchard testimony as to one of the attempts to shoot her father, and Orchard's testimony as to his journey to Canyon City to kill ex-Governor Peabody is given general confirmation by the testimony of William Vaughan, who was Orchard's travelling companion. Orchard went to Canyon City stands alone as an interesting story, and the State has produced a letter of commendation written to the insurance company for him by Pettibone. The discovery of the Goddard bomb has been established but the earlier history of the bomb and all of the plot centering around it rests on the testimony of Orchard. Reason for animus against Justices Goddard and Gabbert has been shown by decisions adverse to labor interests in Colorado. Orchard's testimony as to the independence depot outrage and the murder of Detective Lyte Gregory stands alone. His story as to the vindicator mine explosion is supported by the fact that Orchard joined Moyer as a bodyguard and accom-

panied him on a trip to southern Colorado. The chief corroboration of Orchard's testimony has been as to things he did and the time and manner of their doing. It is considered by the defense, therefore, that aside from his testimony there is no independent evidence against Haywood, or any fact that independently connects Haywood with the crime charged or any other crime. Counsel for Haywood will not outline their defense until Monday morning. It is expected that Haywood will go on the stand some time during the defense's presentation of its case. The defense has upwards of 150 witnesses, and it is reckoned it will take from three weeks to a month to present all of its testimony.

BOILED TO DEATH

Mine Foreman Accidentally Lowered Into Hot Water. Nelson, B. C., June 22.—A. J. Rainville, foreman at the Eureka mine, was literally boiled to death yesterday in the shaft, which was being emptied out. The pump exhaust discharged into the water in the shaft and raised it to the boiling pitch. Rainville was lowered into the water, through mistaken signals, and although promptly rescued died of his injuries yesterday afternoon. He was a French-Canadian coming from near Montreal 15 years ago, and was very well known all over Kootenay. He was 42 and unmarried.

A VANCOUVER FIRE

Much Lumber Destroyed at Mill on False Creek. Vancouver, June 22.—Fire broke out in the moulding rooms of the Vancouver Lumber Co.'s mills on False Creek this afternoon, destroying three or four million feet of lumber. Fortunately the wind carried the fire away from the mill, which escaped uninjured. The fire was near the west end of the Cambia street bridge, and a clear space beyond prevented it spreading to other buildings. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BLANK CHEQUES TAKEN BY OTTAWA THIEF

Hon. Mr. Templeman's Department Victim—British Rifle Team's Visit. Ottawa, June 22.—A number of blank cheques have been stolen from Hon. Wm. Templeman's department, and a couple have been filled in for certain amounts, with forged signatures, and cashed. The Dominion police are working on the case. Major Richardson, of the second Northumberland Fusiliers, will command the British rifle team to Canada with Capt. Lloyd as adjutant. If the British Columbia Rifle association is active a match can be arranged at Victoria before the team sails for Australia. A Quebec firm of boot manufacturers wants a board of conciliation to settle dispute with employees, but not being a public utility, the labor department can do nothing unless the employees consent. The decision of the United States railways to institute a two-cent a mile rate on July 1st, is expected to give a great fillip to the similar movement in Canada.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1.—Prince Fushimi arrives this afternoon. Summary of Haywood case. Portuguese rebellion. King Edward and Mark Twain. Page 2.—Brotherhood of St. Andrew conference opens. Apartment house assured. Fruit exhibits. Page 3.—Leading members of Methodist church returning from Japan expected in Victoria tomorrow. Social and personal. Page 4.—Editorial. Page 5.—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals. Page 6.—Motion will be made at tomorrow night's council meeting to postpone coming into effect of certain clauses of the liquor license by-law. General local news. Page 7.—British Columbia lumber is in demand in New Zealand. Charge of attempted murder against Greek fruit seller. Dominion government will establish quarantine station at Prince Rupert. General local news. Page 8.—Biographical sketch of Prince Fushimi. History of city from which he takes his name. General news. Page 9.—Sport. Page 10.—Marine news. Page 11.—British Columbia ore for Ontario museum. General local news. Letters to the editor. Financial news. Page 12.—Real estate advertisements. Page 13.—Real estate advertisements. Page 14.—Classified want ads. Real estate advertisements. Page 15.—General and real estate advertisements. Page 16.—Premier McBride speaks before Colonial Institute in London. Page 17.—Victoria, the beautiful. Page 18.—Where strawberries thrive. From the Rockies to the sea. Page 19.—"The Magic Story," fiction. Miscellaneous. Page 20.—An hour with the editor. Page 21.—Feminine fancies and home circle chat. Page 22.—"The Simple Life," gardening, fruit raising, poultry raising and farming. Page 23.—"The Simple Life," continued. Page 24.—"Thoughts for Mothers." "An Athenian Fable." Church services. Page 25.—"In the World of Labor." Miscellaneous. Page 26.—Victoria apartment house advertisement.

CAPITAL OF PORTUGAL SCENE OF FIERCE RIOTING

People Resent Premier Franco's Attempt to Play the Dictator

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN STREETS

Cavalry and Infantry Called in to Subdue the Mobs—Many Are Killed or Wounded

Lisbon, June 22.—Mail advices from between the police and the people on June 19 and 20 were much more serious than was indicated by the censored despatches from the Portuguese capital. Cavalry had to be called out to disperse the mobs, which met the charges with stony silence. The rioters raided the cafes, armed themselves with bludgeons formed of iron and marble portions of the tables, bottles and so on, and merely attacked the police and troops, the latter fired several volleys. Two rioters were killed and over a hundred were wounded, six of them sustaining mortal injuries. A decree has been issued authorizing the civil government of Lisbon to suspend newspapers which incite disorder. It is understood that Premier Franco wished King Charles to issue a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees, but the King, who came to Lisbon expressly to confer with the premier, refused to do so. Furious Mobs. New York June 22.—A Paris despatch to the Times today says despatches received there last night from Lisbon by way of Madrid report that popular hatred of the system of government by decree instituted by Premier Franco after the dismissal of parliament in the beginning of May has had as its outcome barricade fighting between the troops and the people and much bloodshed. The Premier made a journey from the capital to Oporto in the hope of obtaining a popular endorsement of his policy, but at every station between Lisbon and Oporto crowds hissed and booed the premier with crepe banners in place of flags and yells and insults instead of the hoped-for cheers. When the dictator returned to Lisbon there was a furious riot outside the railway station. Cavalry charged the mob and infantry fired into it. The officers' commands were drowned by cries of "Death to the Dictator." Revolvers were freely used by the crowd and a young officer was mortally wounded. A neighboring square was filled with the killed and wounded, laid out in rows. The principal fighting occurred under the windows of the Hotel Du Angleterre. Several English visitors witnessed the struggle.

KING AND HUMORIST ENGAGED IN A CHAT

Mark Twain a Prominent Guest at Windsor Castle Garden Party

London, June 22.—Mark Twain was the centre of attraction at the King's garden party at Windsor this afternoon, and besides meeting the King and royal party he shook hands with several hundred notables. Upon his return from the garden party he declared that he was not a bit tired, and had thoroughly enjoyed himself. He was accompanied to Windsor by John Henniker Heaton, the "Father of Imperial penny postage," who introduced him to many of the King's guests on his way to the party, including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Fridtjof Nansen, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand and Ellen Terry. He heartily congratulated Miss Terry on her recent remarriage. After tea, which was served on the lawns, Ambassador Reid presented Mark Twain to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the King and the humorist spent a quarter of an hour in conversation. The King laughed heartily at Mark Twain's jokes. The Queen also joined in the conversation, and was much amused when Mr. Clemens asked if he could buy the Windsor castle grounds from Her Majesty. Then the King called on Mr. Clemens to meet the other guests. He introduced him to the King of Siam, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught and others. Prince Arthur is to receive a degree at Oxford at the same time as American humorist, and he remarked that he would collapse if called upon for a speech. Thereupon Twain offered to undertake to speak for him. Mark Twain wore the regulation frock coat and silk hat at the garden party. Speaking of his reception there, he said: "His Majesty was very courteous. In the course of the conversation I reminded him of an episode of sixteen years ago, when I had the honor to walk with him when he was taking the waters at Homburg. I said that I had often thought about that episode, and said that whenever I was the historian, I made good history of it, and it was worth listening to, but that it had found its way into print once or twice in unauthentic

ways and had been badly damaged. I added that I should like to go on repeating this history, but that I should be quite fair and reasonably honest, and while I should probably never tell the story twice in the same way, I should at least never show it to deteriorate at my hands. "His Majesty intimated his willingness that I should continue to disseminate that piece of history, and added a compliment, saying that he knew good and sound history would not suffer at my hands, and that if this good and sound history needed any improvements he would trust me to furnish the embellishments. "I think it is no exaggeration to say that the Queen looks as young and beautiful as she did thirty-five years ago, when I saw her first. I did not say this to her, because I learned long ago never to say an obvious thing, but to leave an obvious thing to commonplace and inexperienced people to say. "That she still looks to me as young and beautiful as she looked thirty-five years ago is good evidence that ten thousand people have already mentioned it to her, and that she has said it and spoken the truth, but I have been too wise for that. I have kept the remark unuttered, and that has saved Her Majesty the vexation of hearing it for the ten thousand and one time. "All that report about my proposal to buy Windsor castle and its grounds is a false rumor. I started it myself. Mr. Clemens has announced that he will be a passenger on the steamer Minnetonka, sailing for New York on July 10th. This prolongation of his stay abroad has enabled him to accept a few of the hundreds of invitations that are pouring in on him. The staff of Punch invited him to a dinner at the Savoy on July 9th, but he intimated his preference to dine in the famous "Punch" room at the Punch office, and the dinner will be given there. Mr. Clemens considers this one of the greatest honors of his visit. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the ex-President of the United States, was among the Americans presented to their Majesties.

MINES OF INTERIOR INCREASING OUTPUT

Have Climbed Up Again to Nearly Their Former Normal Tonnage

Rossland, June 22.—The California Giant company is repairing its machinery and extending the air pipe line from the compressor on the California to the Giant territory. J. A. Miller, late foreman at the Granby, has been appointed superintendent of the California, and states that development will soon be commenced. The mining companies here have decided to pay miners \$4 per day instead of \$3.50, as heretofore, shovellers \$3.25 instead of \$3, timbermen \$4 and shaft men \$4.50 the advance taking effect on July 1. Some companies have made a formal announcement, and by others it is tacitly understood that the raise will be made. The miners' union did not demand the advance, which was voluntarily made without pressure, owing to the advance in other camps. As a result of this many of the miners left this camp to go where wages were higher. It is thought the advance will result in the full supply of men, as Rossland is one of the pleasantest mining camps in the country to work in. Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 4,500; Le Roi, 1,960; Le Roi two, 550. Total for week, 6,810, and for year to date, 124,651 tons. Nelson, June 22.—The following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern districts for the past week and the year to date in tons: Shipments: Boundary week, 32,080; year, 466,331. Rossland, week, 6,285; year, 125,204. East of Columbia river, week, 2,563; year, 55,861. Total, week, 41,211; year 254,878. Smelter receipts: Grand Forks, week, 18,267; year 254,878. Greenwood, week, 10,980; year 132,133. Boundary Falls, week, 2833; year 67,367. Trail, week, 10,980; year 102,553. Nelson, week, 2,200; year, 8,772. Northport, week, 2,900; year, 47,245. Marysville, week, 660; year, 15,000. Total week, 40,092; year, 628,159. For the first time since the fuel shortage last winter the shipments from all the districts have attained nearly their normal weekly output.

Memento From the Prince

Winnipeg, June 22.—Mayor Ashdown has received from S. W. M. Lamson, the representative of the British government traveling with Prince Fushimi a telegram indicating that his Imperial Highness appreciated the warmth of his reception in Winnipeg. The telegram read as follows: "Prince Fushimi desires me to inform your worship that as a souvenir of his recent visit to Winnipeg and of the enthusiastic reception there accorded to him his Imperial Highness proposes on his return to Japan to send the municipality a signed photograph suitably framed in lacquer, to perpetuate the memory of his visit."

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Companies Bring Men From East to San Francisco. Ogden, Utah, June 22.—Two carloads of telegraph operators from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in charge of six Pinkerton Detectives, passed through Ogden today on their way to San Francisco to take the place of strikers. San Francisco, June 22.—Western Union Superintendent May said today that between fifty and sixty operators were at work. All former employees requesting reinstatement will be dealt with as individuals. Supt. Storer, of the Postal Telegraph company said: "Nearly one-third of our former office force is on duty and business is being handled, of course subject to delay. The outlook is encouraging."

PRINCE FUSHIMI WILL ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON

Will Be Formally Welcomed On Arrival at the Inner Wharf

ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETE

Everything is now in Readiness to Receive and Entertain the Royal Visitor.

At 5.30 p.m. this afternoon His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, Sadanaru and suite composing the members of the mission sent by Japan to the Court of St. James to return the visit made to Tokio by His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite, will reach the C. P. R. dock at Belleville street on board the C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria. Passing the saluting battery of eighteen pounders in position on the lawn at Work point barracks, opposite the outer wharf, the steamer with her flags all flying will be saluted with twenty-one guns belching at intervals. On arrival at the C. P. R. wharf the distinguished visitors will be met and welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, Mayor Morley and other officials, and will be escorted to carriages waiting on Belleville street, where the guard of honor from the Fifth regiment, C. A., composed of 125 men in general salute, and the company with Lieuts. Duncanson and Prior as subalterns, with the regimental band, will be drawn up. As Prince Fushimi steps toward the waiting carriage the Fifth regiment band will strike the music of the "Kimi-ga-yo," the national anthem of Japan. The guard will present arms in a general salute, and the ceremony of welcome will be complete. The entire Japanese colony of the city will be at the wharf, and with banquets will assist in the welcome. Miss Togo, a little Japanese girl, will also present a large bouquet. In addition to the local Japanese colony contingents from Seattle, Bellingham and other points across the border, headed by Consul Hisamatsu of Seattle, will also be present. From the C.P.R. dock the prince and his suite will be driven to government house, where they are to be the guests of Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, until the time comes for departure on Tuesday. On Monday afternoon a civic reception will be held at the parliament buildings, and the Japanese visitors will be guests of Mayor Morley on behalf of the city in a drive through the city and district. A dinner will be given at government house Monday evening, and will be followed by a ball for which a number of invitations have been issued. The time of the embarkation on board H.M.S. Monmouth at Esquimalt has not yet been set. The prince and his suite will be taken to the cruiser by a launch and as soon as the party has embarked the Monmouth will sail direct for Yokohama. Nearing the Japanese port wireless telegrams will be sent to the Japanese ambassador waiting at Tokio bay, which will sail when notified in this manner to meet the Monmouth and convey her to Yokohama. The city has been decorated in honor of Prince Fushimi, strings of bunting being stretched across the public thoroughfares and public and other buildings decorated. Among the most noticeable buildings are those of the Empress hotel and the Colonist building. The Empress hotel is outlined with incandescent lights and on the face of the building are two flags, the Hino Maru with its red ball on the white field and the Union Jack, with the word "Banai" ("To You Thousand Years") placed above beneath the words "Empress Hotel." Japanese characters signifying a welcome to the Prince have been placed beneath the word "Banai."

The decoration in front of the Colonist office takes the form of the typical temple gateway of Japan, known as torii. The pillars, familiar to all who have seen pictures of the shrines of the path of the Gods, are coated with evergreens, the upper bars of the torii, forming what is known as the gaku, being also swathed with greenery. Between the gaku stands the balcony over the entrance, with the electric lights showing the words "The Colonist" between the bars which have been hidden beneath the evergreens. A generous number of flags have been used in the decoration. A torii, it may be explained, is the peculiar gateway of Japan, which stands in front of every Shinto temple. According to the orthodox account it was originally a perch for the sacred fowls; but in later times, its origin being forgotten, it came to be regarded as a gateway or merely a symbolical ornament, so that whole avenues of torii are sometimes erected, while the Buddhists also adopted it, employing it to place tablets on with inscriptions, and ornamenting it in various ways, such as turning up the corners of the transverse beams, etc. When the purification of the Shinto temples took place following the war of the restoration, when the present emperor was seated on the throne, one of the first acts was the removal of these tablets. Since that time the simplest form of torii has been set up, being considered ancient and national. On Yates street near Douglas the Japanese residents of the city have built a most picturesque and typically Japanese arch. It is what is known in Japan as a "kabuki-mon," an entrance gateway, such as usually fronts the "nagaya," or outer lodges of the old feudal castles of the country. The "kabuki-mon" is being swathed with evergreens and will be decorated also with massive paper lanterns, such as is familiar on all occasions of rejoicing.

(Continued on Page Two.)

GRAND ILLUMINATION

In honor of the visit of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, the new Empress Hotel will be beautifully illuminated and decorated with electric lights. About 3,000 incandescent globes will be used to outline the building.

The British and Japanese flags will also be shown crossed on the front of the building and illuminated with colored lights.

This fine display may be seen on Sunday and Monday evenings, June 23rd and 24th, and should attract a large crowd.

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT

Averill-Daniels.

On Wednesday last at St. Michael's church, Lake district, Rev. R. Connel united in marriage Isaac Osborne Averill and Annie M. Daniels, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Daniels, Sunnyside farm, Colquitz. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives of the participants being invited; the church, however, was well filled with friends of the bride and groom, several of whom had previously decorated the chancel and pews very prettily with roses and other flowers. The bride has been for a number of years the organist at the Colquitz mission, besides taking an active part in all church work in connection with her parish. After the ceremony the happy couple drove direct to the city taking the afternoon E. & N. train to their future home a short distance from Cowichan station.

Local Author's Work.

In the current issue of the Metropolitan Magazine is an article from the pen of C. R. Patterson of this city, well illustrated with photographs taken from the whaling steamer Orion and sketches made by the author regarding the steam whaling industry off the coast of Vancouver Island.

Was False Alarm.

The fire department was given a run to the corner of View and Quadra streets about 11.30 o'clock last night in response to an alarm sent in from box 32. It proved to be a false alarm, however. A number of liberty men from the Monmouth and Shearwater appeared to enjoy the spectacle immensely, and followed the brigade to the scene at the "handyman's double-quick."

Torontos Beaten at Gotham.

New York, June 22.—In its lacrosse game with the Crescent Athletic club at Bayridge, Brooklyn, today, the Toronto Amateur Athletic association was defeated by a score of 5 to 3.

ST. ANDREW CONFERENCE

DELEGATES WELCOMED

Opening Session of Brotherhood Convention Held Last Evening

The formal opening of the second Pacific conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew took place in St. John's schoolroom last evening. The meeting was for the purpose of welcoming the delegates from the chapters in Vancouver, New Westminster, Tacoma, and Seattle. C. H. Lugin presided and the address of welcome was delivered by the Lord Bishop of Columbia. The session opened with the singing of "Jesus Calls Us" followed by a prayer led by Rev. J. Stanley Ard. An address from the chairman followed.

Mr. Lugin hoped that his presence there would be taken as a sufficient token of his goodwill, and of his sympathy with the objects of the brotherhood without him delivering a speech. He believed that there was no activity which a layman could engage in more worthy than that in which the Brotherhood of St. Andrew engaged. He had led somewhat of a busy life. He had been brought into communication and relation with all manner of men. He was satisfied that the social salvation of the world was dependent upon the principles upon which the church is founded.

"We are," said he, "in a dangerous period. Society is in a state of transition. Many have thrown off the Christian religion and are seeking something outside of it, some principles apart from it through which their great object—the brotherhood of man—may be attained."

But no organization could bring this about better than the Christian Church he continued. Hence it followed that the object of a society such as this, the avowed object of which was to bring men under the influence of the church, was meritorious.

In no place was there greater need of this service than in this western country. Young men were constantly arriving, absent perhaps for the first time from home influences, young men who perhaps were trying to realize their own high ideas and promises of their youth. But they were apt to stray off from the path. A society which could exert an influence over them and bring them into the church could not fail to accomplish much for the future of Canada. He wished the organization goodspeed.

Concluding amidst applause, Mr. Lugin called upon Dr. Perrin, the Bishop of Columbia.

After thanking the chairman for his kind references to the work of the society which were the more valuable coming from one in a position occupied by that gentleman, Dr. Perrin proceeded to his address of welcome. As brotherhood members they knew that they were heartily welcome. Every preparation had been made by the committees in the way of organization, but more than that, there had been earnest and heartfelt prayer. He was sure that even as those who had come from a distance might be able to help the members of the brotherhood in Victoria, so they might be helped themselves. There was a difference in spirit in the life of Seattle, Tacoma, etc., and the life here. The visiting delegates had doubtless noticed it. There was a difference in administration, in methods and each could in consequence learn from each. It was the best in the spirit of each that they wished to develop.

In passing the bishop apologized for the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Olympia, and in proceeding referred to a servant of God who might be an example to them. This was Nehemiah. Briefly he sketched the history of the Jewish leader who held fast to the tradition of his people and the worship of his God when amongst idolaters and the splendor and luxury of a Persian court. How when he thought of Jerusalem, its walls dismantled and its glory departed, he had resolved to overcome the difficulties which prevented its rebuilding. The speaker quoted a text which the brotherhood of St. Andrew could take as their own. It fell from the lips of Nehemiah. "The work is great, and large and we are separated upon the wall one from another. In what place hear ye the sound of the trumpet, resolve thither for our God will fight for us."

Never was there a greater need for the brotherhood to be true to the faith of their fathers. There was need of a clear sound of the trumpet to herald forth to men that they (the brotherhood) believed all that the church had ever taught.

After a brief reference to the approaching services, the speaker again voiced the welcome to the visitors and sat down.

W. P. Larkins of Tacoma thanked the local members of the brotherhood on behalf of the visiting delegates. He complimented the local chapter upon the manner in which it wished that the could see as many in attendance at the session of the chapter of which he was the vice-president. He spoke gratefully of the hospitality which he had experienced since his arrival here for the first time after an absence of seven years upon his native soil. It was a virtue which did not flourish to the same extent upon United States soil. He had come there a "booster" for Tacoma. He would return and "boost" for Victoria. (Applause.)

At 8 o'clock of Vancouver was the next speaker. He spoke of the great good which certain to result from the gathering. Many men with many methods could mutually learn and teach. He thanked the speakers for the welcome extended.

The chairman then called upon a visiting clergyman, Rev. William Walsh of Brampton, Ont. Mr. Walsh extolled the spirit which, he felt animated the concourse. He spoke at some length upon the need for earnest, united effort and continuous work, resuming his seat amidst great applause.

A number of communications were read by the secretary amongst others one from the president of the Dominion organization, A. G. Alexander of Hamilton, expressing his best wishes for the success of the convention. Greetings from the Kamloops, Mission and Revelstoke chapters of the brotherhood were also received.

Several announcements were made, amongst others that on Monday afternoon the members of the convention would have their picnic on the grounds of Bishop Perrin. The meeting closed with prayer and the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

At the conclusion, tea and cake was

served by the ladies of the congregation.

The conference promises to be one of great interest. The program has been very carefully arranged and everything has been done to secure the best speakers. This afternoon there is to be a special mass meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall at 3 p.m. when the Rt. Reverend the Bishop of Olympia will speak upon the subject of "Man's Responsibility for the Social and Moral Welfare of Cities." Any men who are not members of the Brotherhood wishing to attend the meetings will be heartily welcome. The programme is as follows:

Sunday, 8 a.m.—Corporate community, Christ Church cathedral.

11 a.m.—Service, Christ Church cathedral; preacher, Rev. Mr. Bernays of Portland; subject, "Works of St. Andrew's Brotherhood."

3 p.m.—Mass meeting, A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street; chairman, his worship Mayor Morley; subject, "Man's Responsibility for the Social and Moral Welfare of Cities"; clerical speaker, Right Rev. Bishop Keator of Olympia, U. S. A.; lay speaker, Mr. Baynes Reed.

7 p.m.—Service, St. John's church; preacher, Right Rev. Bishop Keator of Olympia; subject, "Am I my Brother's Keeper?"

Monday, 8 a.m.—Corporate community, St. Barnabas' church.

9 a.m.—Breakfast, St. Barnabas' schoolroom.

10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Christ Church cathedral schoolroom; chairman, Rev. Canon Beauland; subject, "The Church's Duty." (a) "To Win the man," J. A. Birmingham; (b) "To Help Him," C. H. Hewett of Vancouver.

12:30 to 1:30—Lunch, Christ Church schoolroom.

2 to 4 p.m.—Christ Church schoolroom; chairman, Rev. C. E. Cooper; (a) "Junior Chapter Work," Rev. G. Ralston Wilson of Vancouver, and E. G. Boulton of Vancouver; (b) "Brotherhood and Work in Connection with the Tide of Immigration," Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard of Victoria, and G. Ward of Seattle; (c) "Brotherhood Work Amongst Seamen," H. Fernyhough of Tacoma, and J. S. Bailey of Victoria.

7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.—St. John's schoolroom; chairman, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard; subject, "The Brotherhood Rules"; (a) "Prayer," Rev. A. H. Sovereign of Vancouver; (b) "Service," H. O. Litchfield of Victoria; (c) "Applications of the Brotherhood Rules From a Chief Pastor's Point of View," Lord Bishop of Columbia.

PRINCE FUSHIMI WILL ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON

(Continued from Page One.)

ing in Japan. On the face of the lantern nearest Douglas street will be a picture painted by a Japanese artist, typical of the Japanese alliance, showing John Bull and a Samurai of Old Nippon shaking hands. On the reverse side the artist has depicted a picture with the snowy crest of Fujiyama, Japan's noted mountain seen as the traveler approaches the land across the Pacific before other land is in sight, and the British cruiser Monmouth is pictured steaming toward the sacred mountain, carrying Prince Fushimi homeward after his visit to Britain's King.

The Prince at Vancouver

Vancouver, June 22.—Prince Fushimi was given a hearty reception here today. He was met at the station by a number of officials, and dined with a number of prominent persons at the Hotel Vancouver. In the afternoon he was driven around Stanley Park and shown the sawmills, showing great interest in the manufacture of lumber. The city was decorated and in the evening illuminations were given. The Japanese organized a monster lantern parade and afterwards held a fireworks display on the wharf. The Prince leaves for Victoria at 1:30 tomorrow.

APARTMENT HOUSE FOR VICTORIA IS ASSURED

Promoters Meeting With Success In Floating Stock of the Company

The organization of the company having the new apartment house in hand is proceeding apace. There have been many applications for stock and the success of the enterprise is assured. The provisional board of directors is composed of the following: Joshua Klingham, W. H. Parsons, H. A. Bulwer, J. A. Hinton, and S. Johns. He plans for the new building have been placed by E. M. Ratnam and present a very attractive appearance. The building will occupy a space about 120 feet square and will be surrounded by well laid out gardens and tennis courts. There will be in all about sixty-five suites of rooms in the building, running from one large room and a bath to five rooms and a bath.

Never has the need for such an enterprise been so felt as at the present time. People desirous of obtaining accommodation for a small family have been unable to secure dwellings suitable. The supply of the smaller class of houses is about exhausted. Recently applications have been received by the provincial government, the mayor and the secretary of the tourist association for assistance in obtaining accommodation of this kind but all have been unable to do much for the applicants. Furnished flats will meet the needs of the many visitors from the east and middle west who come here with the intention of spending a number of months but who do not care to remain the entire time in a hotel.

According to the plans which appear on another page, the building will present an attractive appearance, the face of the walls being broken frequently by bow windows. A covered colonnade with a broad flight of steps leading up to it forms the entrance.

Northwestern League.

At Tacoma.—The batting streak of Vancouver was too much for the Tigers, and two pitchers were knocked out of the box. Score: R. H. E. Tacoma.....14 18 1 Batteries—Clarke, Doyle, Lynch and Shea; Vansand and Spencer. At Spokane.—No game. At Butte.—No game.

Pacific Coast League.

At Portland.—For the second time this week Pitcher Califf sent Oakland home to roost without a score. Score: R. H. E. Oakland.....1 5 0 Batteries—Randolph and Biles; Califf and Moore.

WILL NOT SEND FRUIT TO THE SUMMER FAIRS

Provincial Government Will Leave This to Enterprise of Districts

The provincial government has decided that the summer fairs held in Winnipeg and other central points of the prairie provinces do not this year afford an advantageous opportunity for an exhibition of British Columbia fruit, and, therefore, no exhibits will be officially sent. The reason for this is the lateness of the season, which has prevented the fruit from maturing as early as usual, with the results that the dates of these fairs are too early for plums, pears, peaches and apples, which means that cherries are the only ripe fruit with which to make a display indicative of what can be done in British Columbia soil.

This province will, however, be represented at the summer fairs, the districts of Victoria and Kootenay having undertaken to furnish exhibits on their own accounts. The provincial government will reserve its energy for the fall fairs when the most creditable exhibits procurable will be collected and shown, to the best advantage.

MILITIA CAMP WILL BREAK UP TUESDAY

Good Showing Is Made by Men in Practice With Big Guns—Today's Programme

The camp at Macaulay's plains yesterday was a busy place all day, the regiment putting in a lot of work. The gunners were given their first trials with the big guns using the full charges and they showed up well. The marksmanship exhibited was first-class, testifying to the good work that has been done in the preliminary training. Today there will be church service in camp at 10.45 o'clock, followed by the annual muster parade at 11.50. In the afternoon there will be a band concert, which will likely attract a number of visitors to the camp. The regiment will furnish a guard of honor for Prince Fushimi and they will parade in the afternoon. Next Tuesday the regiment will break camp.

Worked Successfully

The electric illuminations at the Empress Hotel were given a trial yesterday afternoon and were found to work very satisfactory. At night the effect should be very fine.

VICTORIA BASEBALL TEAM WINS ITS INITIAL GAME

Strong Bremerton Team Beaten at Seattle League Park on Saturday Afternoon.

Seattle, June 22.—The Victoria baseball team won its first game here this afternoon at the League park, when it defeated the strong Bremerton team after a closely contested game by 6 to 4. Paddock and Buff were in the points for Bremerton. The teams put up a fast article and a big crowd turned out to see them play.

Nationals Trim Capitals

Ottawa, June 22.—Ottawa is wearing sackcloth tonight as a result of the defeat of the champion Capitals by the Nationals of Montreal. It is feared this second defeat will put the Caps out of the running for the championship of the senior lacrosse association this year.

Collegiate School Cadet Corps.

Through the kindness of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Col. Holmes, D. O. C., the Collegiate school Cadet Corps will form a guard of honor at Government House this afternoon on the arrival of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi.

Play at Nanaimo Today

The Victoria amateur baseball team will journey to Nanaimo today, going on the E. & N. this morning. The team is a strong one and as they trimmed the Nanaimo aggregation on their previous trips they are counting upon returning triumphant. Bill Blackmore will be along with the team but will not pitch unless it is absolutely essential.

Vancouver Races June 29.

The Dominion Day meeting on Saturday and Monday, June 29 and July 1, which will be held at the Hastings race track, is expected to be the best meeting ever held there. The club has been very fortunate in getting Lieutenant Governor Dunsinuir to be so kind as to allow them to hold the meeting under his patronage. He has also kindly promised to do his best to attend.

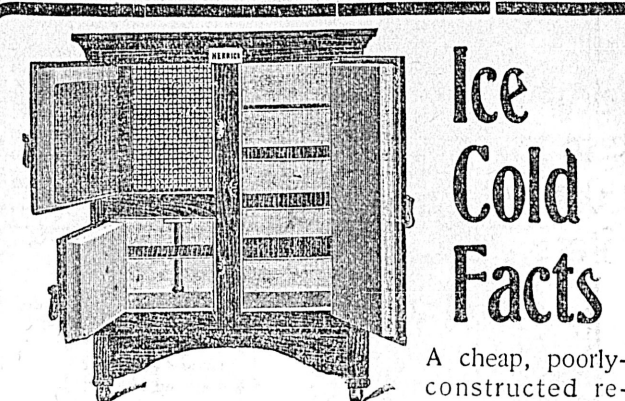
Already stabling is booked for fifty horses and it is expected that several other runners will also come. The C. P. R. is running an excursion train for four days, \$2.50 Vancouver and return.

The committee have made a great many improvements at the track amongst the chief being the making of a members lawn where a refreshment tent and large chairs will be so that the many ladies who will be present can view the races with every comfort. The track will be found in excellent condition. The Sixth Regiment band will attend both days and should prove a great attraction.

Eastern Leaguers Fined

New York, June 22.—The action of Umpire McCarthy at Toronto last Thursday in forfeiting the game to that club as a penalty to Jersey City for the latter's conduct has been fully sustained by resident Powers of the Eastern League. President Powers announced today that he has fined Manager Bean and right fielder Halligan \$25 each and notified them that their next offence will call for a heavy fine and ten days suspension. In the case of Pitcher McCloskey, of Baltimore, who was charged with assaulting Umpire McCarthy at Toronto Friday, President Powers fined McCloskey \$50 and suspended him for ten days and until the fine is paid.

Three baths a lifetime is the Abyssinian rule—one at birth, the second at marriage, and the third at death.



Ice Cold Facts

A cheap, poorly-constructed refrigerator is dear. Yes! dear at any price!

"Herrick" Dry Air, Odorless Refrigerator. Won't protect your food, and wastes ice.

We want to explain to you why a good refrigerator is not an expense, but an absolute saving. It will be to your interest to know. We have six different styles to show you, too.

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Timber, Mineral and Real Estate

Three Good Buys for Safe Investment

- 5 Room house, chicken house, etc., electric light and sewer, on Pandora street, only \$500 cash. Balance on easy terms.
- 7 Room modern house on King's Road. Only requires \$500 cash. Balance on easy terms.
- 8 Room house, only 2 years old, cement foundation, 2 lots all fenced, size 120 x 120, 3 minutes walk from car line. City water and electric light. Price \$3,500. Terms, \$1,500 cash. Balance 6 per cent. interest.

C. A. GASS

104 Government St.

Reference: The Northern Bank. Phone 1468. P. O. Box 363.

MONDAY BARGAINS

Milk-Fed Fowl, per lb.....20c
No. 1 Turkey, per lb.....22c

FAMOUS B. & M. CHICKEN TAMALES

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FRESH FISH SMOKED FISH
Salmon, Halibut, Cod, Smelts, Salmon Haddies, Klippers and Herring, Sturgeon and Crabs. Halibut.

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A Tit-Bit for Breakfast

That's the only way we can refer to Wheatlets. Made from the very cream of Western hard wheat.

The best of all summer Breakfast Foods. It's delicious to the palate, sustaining and not heart producing.

Sold in 5 lb. cartons by all good grocers.

Price 30c.

Place WHEATLETS on your next grocery list.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd.

ENDERBY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNSATISFACTORY FINISH.

Deviluk-Johnston Wrestling Match at Nanaimo Results in a Fiasco.

Nanaimo, June 22.—The handicap wrestling match here tonight between Deviluk, the champion of Austria and Canada, and Ralph Johnston of Nanaimo, ended abruptly after sixteen minutes' wrestling. Deviluk claiming a fall, which the referee would not allow. Deviluk refused to go on with the match unless awarded the fall and the match was awarded to Johnston. By the terms of the match Deviluk was to throw Johnston three times within sixty minutes. The champion was aggressive from the start and put Johnston to the mat in two minutes, remaining behind him until the dispute over the fall

arose. In weight and strength the local man was hopelessly outclassed.

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 175 Chatham St., near Cook Street, at 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited to those meetings.

Psychic Research

The Physic Research Society will hold meetings at K. of T. hall Sunday at 8 p.m. Test medium, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton. All are welcome.

Central Baptist Church.

Sunday services in the K. of T. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Pastor, Christopher Burnett will preach morning and evening. Morning: "The will for the deed." Evening: "The Divine Attorney." Visitors heartily welcomed.

The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Victoria will have the honor today of welcoming Prince Fushimi, of Japan. He is not the first representative of the royal house to visit this city, but he is the first to come in an official capacity. He is the first to be the guest of the nation. The Colonist expresses the sentiments of the people generally when it gives him a hearty greeting. As a man, who has made an honorable record for himself. His Imperial Highness is entitled to a warm welcome from the Canadian people, who, while not hero-worshippers, appreciate and are glad to show honor to merit no matter what the nationality of the individual who exhibits it. But Prince Fushimi does not visit us on his personal account. He was sent by his Emperor on a mission to our King, and the honors that have been accorded him throughout Canada are intended chiefly as a recognition of the prestige of Japan and the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. His Imperial Highness and his august master the Emperor know too well the wide differences which distinguish the English from the Japanese race, to expect that the relations between the two peoples can as yet be as thorough and cordial as between the two governments. This is something that could not very well be looked for. We do not understand each other well enough. But the Colonist can assure Prince Fushimi that the Japanese nation has nowhere greater admirers than the people of Canada, nor are there any people anywhere, who appreciate more highly what the sons of the Island Empire have accomplished and to what they may be expected to attain.

It seems right to say to His Imperial Highness that the people of this part of Canada, while they desire the closest and most friendly relations between this country and his own, are very strongly of the opinion that those relations will advance more rapidly upon the lines of friendship and natural respect, if the government of Japan will continue to exercise a wise discretion in the matter of immigration to Canada. It is not desirable in the interests of either country that there should be a large influx of Japanese laborers to Canada, as we assume that it is not desirable that there should be a large influx of Canadians into Japan. The people of both countries have their prejudices and it would not be wise statesmanship to run too directly counter of these. Many things must happen before the Oriental and the Occidental will be able to stand side by side, recognizing perfect equality between them in all things. Perhaps, if the truth were told, the Occident fears the Orient. In some respects its ways are not our ways, and until we know each other better there is danger of friction, if our intercourse becomes very intimate. We all know that in every day life close intimacy is not always conducive to lasting friendship. In the discharge of its duty as a public journal, the Colonist feels itself bound to convey to His Imperial Highness these views upon what it regards as the most important matter to be considered in connection with the relations of his great country to the British Empire. We have every confidence that the statesmen of Japan, who have shown themselves equal to so many grave emergencies, will know how to shape their policy in this regard, and we have the more confidence to that end, because of the views expressed to the Colonist by Marquis Ito some years ago. In discussing this subject that great statesman said that Japan's real work was in Asia, and that her government had no desire to see her people emigrate to lands where their presence might prove an obstacle to harmonious foreign relations. We look for the adoption of some line of action which will not only enable the Anglo-Japanese friendship to remain a matter of permanent policy, but will, when the people of the two nations have learned to understand and emulate each other's virtues, lead to a unity of sentiment and a strong mutual esteem that will make the two nations as one in everything that makes for the betterment of humanity.

AMUSEMENTS.

One thing which impresses all newcomers to Victoria is the lack of public amusements. After they have been here a little while, they find so many opportunities of enjoying themselves that they cease to notice the deficiency. There will have to be a change in this respect, now that the city is becoming such an important resort for pleasure seekers. Those of us, who have our own special places, where we go when we have nothing particular to do, and where we can enjoy to the full the sweetness of doing nothing, must try to put ourselves in the place

of the people, who cannot be expected to get into the ways of the town during the short periods they are with us.

To the man, who comes here seeking rest, we have everything that he can well ask. To him, who intends to make the city his headquarters, while he seeks enjoyment in the woods or on our delightful waters, nothing much more is needed than what we already have or what will be supplied as the demand warrants; but to those who only intend to stay here for a day or two, we have not very much to offer, except the natural attraction of the city and its environs. These are sufficient for any one during the day, but when night comes there is little or nothing to do, except to take a ride out to the Gorge Park, a very pleasant way of passing an hour or two, but hardly sufficient to fill the bill. Nightly band concerts in Beacon Hill Park would be a very attractive feature, especially if the central part of the park were illuminated. Afternoon concerts would also be much patronized. These things cost money, but the city must be prepared to spend money, if we expect Victoria to become as popular a summer resort as it may be made.

Hitherto tourist travel has chiefly consisted of those people, who came in on one steamer and went out on the next, and spent the few intervening hours in tally-ho drives or in looking around the city in some other way, but this sort of thing will not be the rule hereafter. Victoria is to be the great Canadian resort, to which people will come with the intention of remaining as long as they find things sufficiently attractive. Private enterprise can be trusted to provide amusements for such people to some extent, but there should be much more done in a public way than is done now. We have a competent board of park commissioners. They have not enough money at their disposal to accomplish very much this year, but perhaps they can devise some plans, which may be acceptable enough to the citizens to secure a grant next year of an amount having some relation to the necessities of the case.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

A writer in one of the leading United States weeklies pleads for an American language. He thinks the country has grown big enough to have words and idioms of its own, for that is all he proposes. He does not suggest that new words should be formed, at least not more rapidly than there is a demand for them. We fear the greatest difficulty would be to suggest what should be adopted as the standards. For instance would it be considered correct American to say: "I want you should go," as they do in some parts of the land wherein eternal vigilance is the price of liberty? Would it be deemed good American to say "we-uns" and "you-uns" as dialect story writers allege the people of large sections do? All Americans, or at least the majority of them, say "Between you and I," "It wasn't me," "He ain't," and like a good many Victoria folk they nearly all say "et" when they mean "ate." Shall these things be recognized as proper in the American language. It is fair to the writer referred to say that he does not mention matters of that kind. He would confine his Americanization of English to such changes as can be made without dislocating the language entirely. He protests against the use of the word "tram" when what is meant is "car." He prefers automobile to "motor." He would drop the letter "u" whenever it can be conveniently got rid of as in color, rigor and so on. He has not yet been able to get his courage up to write "express" when he means "expressed," probably because his ear is able to distinguish between the two sounds, which President Roosevelt's is not.

We are very much of the opinion that there will be no American language. Our writer proves it in his own article, for he finds it necessary to protest against a return to the discarded spelling of colour, valour and the like, confessing that intercourse with England is overcoming the prejudice which once existed against that method of spelling. There will be differences in some respects between the language as spoken on the opposite sides of the Atlantic, but they will not be great. At least such differences will not come from the usage of the educated classes. In the course of time there will be pronounced local dialects in the United States, just as there are in England. Certain sections of New York city speak a dialect of their own. If a man, accustomed only to the language of educated society, should happen to overhear a conversation in the "restricted" district of Seattle or some other western city, he could not understand what was said. He might even be puzzled to know just what is meant by some of the paragraphs in the sporting columns of well almost any American paper you may choose to name. We quote: "The Seattle boys piled up 17 hits, Jay Smith led with four safe raps; Hicklingbottom and Mullen for three each; McGuire, Coyle and Hilton copped one. The Seattle boys went up in the air in the third inning, when Hicklingbottom piled up four runs for one hit. They got 'sane after that however, and played the game right." Again we are informed that the pitching of the Cubs "is shot full of holes." Another game ought to be "a hummer" because Fenney, the big south-paw and Woodworth, the foxy little box man, are to play. We are also informed that "the fat one is ridding

his system of a lot of harsh stuff", the exact meaning of which some one else will have to give. Our guess is that "the fat one" has been making some rather strong observations. Here we have the American language in the making, and the careful observer may perhaps note a disposition to recur to the phraseology of the Red Indian, although with other words. But while dialects will undoubtedly develop, in these days of close intercourse between all sections of the English race, the parent language will remain unchanged except through slow processes of time, and the changes will be general. England will accept American variants in pronunciation and significance of words and America will accept English variants, but the Yorkshire ploughboy and the New York street gamin will continue to speak a tongue of their own.

ROCK GARDENING.

We print this morning a picture of one of the most attractive rock gardens in Victoria, and an article giving much valuable information upon the making of such beauty spots. Gradually the people of this city are learning what may be done with the rocks. They form naturally a very picturesque feature of the landscape, but they may be utilized to enhance its general beauty in a very high degree. The fact adds to the value of residential sites upon which rock predominates, for they can be made far more attractive than level pieces of cultivable soil. In England and other countries, where ornamental gardening is prosecuted, considerable expense is often incurred in making artificial rock gardens. Here we have hundreds of places where nature has done everything that is requisite for a foundation, and all that is needed is for the gardener to supplement it as his taste dictates.

The city has several localities in its parks where rock-gardening can be very effectively carried out. The unimproved area on the north side of Beacon Hill Park and several places in the City Park at the Gorge could be utilized for this purpose, and we commend this suggestion to the Park Commissioners.

Vancouver lawyers are complaining of the congestion of legal business and want another judge appointed. This incident may be taken as a criterion of the rapidity with which business throughout the province is developing.

The Park Commissioners have displayed commendable promptitude in arranging that steps shall immediately be taken to care for the oak trees which are so essential a part of the attractions of Beacon Hill park. The hoary old monarchs of the forest are too valuable an asset to be longer neglected.

Congratulations are extended to all who in any way are responsible for the conspicuous success attending the initial race meet under the auspices of the Driving Club. Victoria has now demonstrated that it not only has one of the best race tracks in the West, but knows how to conduct a meet. The resultant advertisement cannot but prove very beneficial.

We have not had any grass fires at Beacon Hill this year, but we can hardly hope to escape them. Once more the Colonist urges that steps shall be taken to reduce the mischief done by these fires, by making broad paths through the grass-covered areas. A grass fire is not a very serious thing as long as it is confined to a small space. It is easily put out, but when it once gets a start it is hard to handle. Fires in the park can be confined to small areas by the means suggested.

Very cheering indeed is the announcement in yesterday's dispatches that the crops on the prairies are in the best of shape—and this in spite of the adverse conditions arising out of a winter unparalleled in its severity and a most backward spring. British Columbians observe with especial interest, not unmixed with anxiety, such announcements, as the Northwest is not only one of their most profitable markets, but a section in which we draw largely for our population.

Interviewed at Ottawa on his return from London, Earl Grey, alluding to the "All-Red" steamship project, about which he is extremely enthusiastic is quoted as saying that "he believed such a line would be consummated." We wonder what his answer would be if the people of Victoria were to ask him if he thought the better policy to pursue would be to sit down and wait longer before pressing that the project of bridging Seymour Narrows should be considered as an integral part of the scheme, as far as British Columbia is concerned.

Evidence is accumulating that the Conservative party in British Columbia has at its head a gentleman destined to occupy a still more important position in the public life of Canada, it being doubtful if any one of the provincial premiers is regarded as a more prominent national figure than Hon. Richard McBride. A Montreal dispatch of yesterday quotes G. W. Fowler, M. P., of New Brunswick, as saying that "Premier McBride is king of the coast, and will hold the province as long as he likes." While we may not admire Mr. Fowler's choice of phrases—we have no "kings" at the coast—we heartily concur in his conviction that the gentleman he alludes to has won an impregnable position

in the affections and esteem of the people of this province, and that he is sure of a long and uninterrupted tenure of office.

Ottawa dispatches of yesterday mentioned the fact that Hon. William Templeman has returned after an enjoyable trip down the Gulf in a government steamer. The Victoria Times will not make a sneering allusion to this incident, hinting at "spending the public money on pleasure jaunts," "having a good time on the people's money," etc. No; it will reserve such comment for occasions when members of a Conservative government go anywhere on official business, such as the trip Premier McBride made to England.

TO C. H. A.

You must rise and sprinkle early, very early, mother dear,
If you would coax the daisies to linger 'thru' the year,
And lay a patent sprinkler, dear, to drip from dark to dawn,
Perhaps 'twill raise a streak of green across our yellow lawn.
Last night I slept and dreamed, mother, of living in a town
Where water rates went up and up, while present daisies dwindle down.
'Till all the roses died, mother, and the green grass turned to hay,
And nothing was left but hills, mother, With Jimmy and all to pay.

For the meter man was early, shocking surely, mother dear,
And he went on making records from the first morn of the year.
Tho' the water ceased to bubble and the sprinklers were at rest,
Still the meter man kept metering and the office did the rest.
While the daily tap dip dwindled to a dew-drop in a pail,
And one had to send to Eaton for a morning bath, by mail.
And brittle June was drier than the sun-cracked month of May,
And Jimmy and all to pay, mother, Jimmy and all to pay.

O'er the city's hurly burly, hurly burly, mother dear,
One could sometimes thro' the traffic, distant water wagons hear,
Going down to quiet quarters, where the favored votes collect;
But the street we lived on, mother, desecrated in neglect.
'Dust to dust' became our motto, while our mortgaged real estate
Floated thro' the hot sleeves in a comminuted state.
Till we took our little buckets to the mud flats of James bay
And looked ourselves to the ocean, mother, And Jimmy and all to pay.

And it wasn't the fault of Morley, merely Morley, mother dear,
Who dandled hopes at the price of votes for another fiscal year—
And it wasn't your fault of mine, mother, that I saw in my troubled dream,
The wicked sun lick Elk Lake up like a cat with a plate of cream.
Last winter's rain slid into the sea, and pry, whose fault was that?
Anyone's job is nobody's job, so blame it all on the cat.
Just rise a little bit earlier, mother, and do it best you may,
And I'll back the drought against the lawn With Jimmy and all to pay.
—Albert E. Tennyson.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

C. P. R. Rates

The large profits earned by the Canadian Pacific this year are important, not merely from the point of view of the stockholder, but from the standpoint of the country. When the contract was entered into with the C. P. R. syndicate it was provided that the changes for passengers and freight should be beyond the power of the public authorities to alter and 10 per cent was earned upon the capital invested. That point has now been reached and the railway commission is consequently empowered to reduce the rates. Under the old railway act the rates could not be touched until 15 per cent had been earned by the company, but because of the large subsidies given to the Canadian Pacific, the interference of the country, when 10 per cent on the actual investment had been earned, was agreed to. The new situation promises a considerable advantage to business men in their dealings with the West.—Mail and Empire.

A Canadian Problem

From now on the people of Eastern Canada will have to actively study the development of the Northwest from the standpoint of nationality, and such speeches as that of Premier Roblin delivered at Pictou are at once a warning and instruction to the statesman who directs the political destinies of the Dominion. According to Mr. Roblin, the present rate of immigration, foreign born voters will control the northwest provinces, and even a majority in the federal government, in the course of ten or fifteen years. He sees danger to British connection in Canada, and the problem, not from any antagonism to the British flag, but from purely commercial motives due to the lack of reciprocity in trade preferences.

There is no doubt Canada has a great task before it in absorbing the prospective influx of population to "the last West" due to the fact that the immigration and to the facility and cheapness of modern transportation, which brings immigrants in a few weeks from any part of the world. The citizen of the Northwest with Mr. Roblin the apprehension that Canada will not be able to deal with this problem. The advantages which the Dominion offers to the naturalized citizen as well as when the immigrant machinery for the absorption of immigrants are much better than what the United States could offer until comparatively recent years. Yet in a little while a corner of the United States has grown from a population the size of Canada to a nation of over 80,000,000, and the process of absorption proceeded steadily and without the problem dominating the original population to the extent of diverting its national or political ideas, or tampering with the constitution.—Ottawa Citizen.

The All Red Line

For the benefit of the few Oppositionists who have ventured to sneer at the All-British steamship project as an election fake, we beg to commend the almost enthusiastic words of the London Spectator, one of the ablest and most conservative of British weeklies. The Spectator quotes the resolution presented to the imperial conference: "The discussion proved that the home government and the colonies all hope to go farther in this matter than can be expressed in a preliminary resolution, though of course the governments desire to take expert advice first. The colonies, and so far as can be judged, the home government, are all in favor of the imperial steamship and railway service from the west coast of Ireland, via Halifax and Vancouver, to Australia and New Zealand, and also to Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The combined transatlantic and transcontinental journey ought not to take more than eight days. The cost should be borne in equal proportions by the home government and the colonies. Such a proposal is perfectly compatible with a free trade, and he heartily welcome it. In our opinion the scheme will not be ultimately complete without a tunnel to Ireland. That is open to none of the objections raised to the Channel tunnel." The opinion of the Spectator, in so far as it approved the general scheme for an All-Red line, is the opinion of practically every influential journal in the Old Country, and that means much for the success of the project.—Halifax Chronicle.

Frank Clifford, a mason, of Tilbury, when struck by a train, grabbed an engine rod and held on till the train was stopped.

WEILER BROS.

New Scotch Carpet Squares

If you hail from Scotland or some other part of the "Old Country" you will know the superior wearing qualities of those far-famed Kidderminster reversible all wool Carpets. If you are simply a "plain Canuck" you may possibly be interested in knowing that nothing in the carpet way, for the price, can beat them for good hard wear.

Our very latest additions to our Carpet Stock is a large shipment of these famous Carpet Squares. This shipment is from one of the oldest and best Scotch mills and includes their most beautiful designs.

Heavy All-Wool Squares

3 yds. x 3 yds., at	\$12.50
3 yds. x 4 yds., at	\$16.50
4 yds. x 4 yds., at	\$22.50
3 yds. x 3½ yds., at	\$14.50
3½ yds. x 4 yds., at	\$20.00
4 yds. x 5 yds., at	\$26.50

Cotton and Wool Squares

2½ yds. x 3 yds., at	\$6.75
3 yds. x 3½ yds., at	\$9.25
3½ yds. x 4 yds., at	\$12.50
3 yds. x 3 yds., at	\$8.00
3 yds. x 4 yds., at	\$10.75
4 yds. x 4 yds., at	\$14.50

FOR MEN

Novel Den Furnishings

Our collection of odd things, such as Steins, Tobacco Jars, Pipe and Ash Trays, Match holders, etc., will interest all men, who are ever ready to add to their array of den fittings.

They have the required oddity and also have little touches of refinement that distinguish best work.

The prices are less than you would expect to pay for clever conceits such as these.

Don't be backward, gentlemen—come in any time and "give a look."

LOOK FOR THE NAME

Libbey

ENGRAVED ON EVERY PIECE

The Best Gift

Libbey Cut Glass speaks to the eye as does a masterpiece of painting. It is above and beyond betterment. Other glass is measured by its approach to Libbey loveliness.

In thousands of new homes, this month the loveliest gift will be Libbey Cut Glass.

Carlton Ware

Our Very Latest Importations

This is a line sure to appeal to those who delight in real choice pottery.

Teapots, 1 gill, each..	65c
Teapots, 1½ gills, each	75c
Teapots, 2 gills, each..	85c
Teapots, 3 gills each ..	\$1.00
Teapots, 4 gills, each..	\$1.25
Open Jugs 1½ gills each	50c
Open Jugs, 2 gills, each	60c
Open Jugs, 3 gills, each	75c
Open Jugs, 4 gills each	\$1.00
Mounted Jugs, 2 gills, each	\$1.00
Mounted Jugs, 3 gills, each	\$1.25
Tea Sets, 40 pcs., set.	\$7.50
Tea Cups and Saucers, each	25c
Open Sugars and Creams per pair, 50c. and	75c
Acorn Shaped Peppers and Salts, each	25c
Coquillet Egg Cups at each	75c
Menu Tablets, in plain and tinted, at each 50c. and	75c.

Hammocks In Plenty Here



We carry a very complete line of Hammocks of the best make—the Palmer Arawana.

There is a great variety of colors and grades. The values all through are good. We charge no more for these than you will pay for common kinds.

Make Ice Cream at Home



Beside Ice-Cream, hundreds of frozen desserts can be quickly and cheaply made in

The "Lightning" is much the best Freezer made. Ice economy is only one important feature of these Freezers. We have all sizes in stock. The prices are low, starting at—
\$2.75 for 2-Quart size

BUY YOUR REFRIGERATOR NOW—HERE

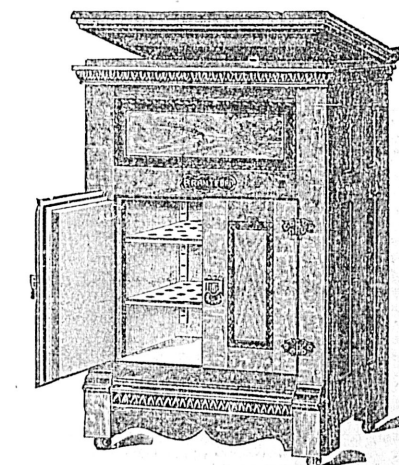
Now is the time to buy that REFRIGERATOR you promised your wife last season. These warm days should forcibly remind you of your last season's troubles in the pantry.

A Refrigerator—a good one—will several times pay for itself in a lifetime. Without counting the worry and trouble saved, it is a good investment. But get a good one—one that will not "eat" too much ice.

We have the finest and largest line of REFRIGERATORS in the city. In the McCary Patent System Refrigerator you will see refrigerator perfection. It is the best possible.

In the more moderate priced lines we handle the best that Canada produces. Come in and have the system explained to you.

Prices range from **\$100.00** down as low as **\$11.40**



Sensible, Serviceable Wedding Gifts Here

Cool and Comfortable Summer Furniture

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service

Lakeside Hotel, Cowichan
Kerby Williams, Victoria.
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W. F. Gibson, Vancouver.
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Victoria Quality Store

PABST MILWAUKEE
BEER

Quarts, per dozen.....\$3.00
Pints, per dozen.....\$2.00

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

The Quality Grocers,
Telephone 94. Phone orders promptly attended to. 49 Fort Street.

British-American Trust Co., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

HOUSES

\$1,800.00—Will buy a cottage and two large lots near car line, with modern conveniences.
\$2,500.00—Will buy 11 acres and house, with outbuildings, on main road, only 8 miles from city; a good chicken ranch; very cheap.
\$3,300.00—Will buy a new two storey 8-roomed house on Princess avenue, and good lot, all modern conveniences.
\$2,450.00—Will buy a five-roomed cottages on south side of Rihet street all modern conveniences, an close to Beacon Hill Park.

LOTS

\$1,300.00—Will buy choice lot on Linden avenue.
\$1,500.00—Will buy a large lot on Linden avenue.
\$2,000.00—Will buy a choice residential lot on Belcher street.

In packing your Grip for your vacation, don't forget

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

For Sunburn and Chaps, 25c

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

GASOLINE

For Automobiles For Launches
For Working Engines

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest added quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,

Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

First Presbyterian Social.

The ladies of First Presbyterian church are holding a garden party on Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 26th, at the residence of Mrs. J. Haste, 15 Piquard street. All attending are promised the usual good cheer. A beautiful collection of hand-made articles will be on sale as well

as ice cream, strawberries and cream and delicious tea and other dainties. All will be welcomed.

"The Isle of Man is the only part of the British Empire that is really solvent," said Lord Raglan, the lieutenant-governor, in submitting the budget statement to the Manx legislature.

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Sold
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A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C. m., June 22.
SYNOPSIS.
The barometer remains comparatively high along the coast, and fine weather is general throughout this province. Rain has fallen in Eastern Washington and continues in Southern Alberta and Montana. The weather is fair and cool eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

Place	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	75
Vancouver	44	73
New Westminster	44	76
Kamloops	48	89
Barkerville	48	89
Calgary	10	54
Winnipeg	61	72
Portland	52	66
San Francisco	59	61

FORECASTS.

For the 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Winds chiefly southerly and westerly; generally fair today and Monday; not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Continued fair and warm today and Monday.

SATURDAY.

Highest..... 72
Lowest..... 47
Mean..... 59
Sunshine, 11 hours, 42 minutes.
May, 1907
Highest Temperature..... 76.7
Lowest Temperature..... 38.0
Mean Temperature..... 57.3
Total precipitation for the month 0.33 inch; average amount 1.12 inches.
Bright sunshine 258 hours, 12 minutes; mean daily proportion 0.53; (constant sunshine being 1.)

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

(June, 1907.)

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
1	3:50	8:13	02:09	02:08
2	2:41	7:55	1:16	1:25
3	1:38	7:38	0:23	0:32
4	0:30	7:21	0:30	0:39
5	6:38	18:11	25:06	25:06
6	5:35	16:43	23:17	23:17
7	4:30	15:15	21:28	21:28
8	3:25	13:47	19:39	19:39
9	2:20	12:19	17:50	17:50
10	1:15	10:51	16:01	16:01
11	0:10	9:23	14:12	14:12
12	12:05	8:00	12:23	12:23
13	10:50	6:42	10:34	10:34
14	9:35	5:24	8:45	8:45
15	8:20	4:06	6:56	6:56
16	7:05	2:48	5:07	5:07
17	5:50	1:30	3:18	3:18
18	4:35	0:12	1:29	1:29
19	3:20	11:54	0:40	0:40
20	2:05	10:36	0:51	0:51
21	0:50	9:18	1:02	1:02
22	11:35	8:00	2:13	2:13
23	10:20	6:42	3:24	3:24
24	9:05	5:24	4:35	4:35
25	7:50	4:06	5:46	5:46
26	6:35	2:48	6:57	6:57
27	5:20	1:30	8:08	8:08
28	4:05	0:12	9:19	9:19
29	2:50	11:54	10:30	10:30
30	1:35	10:36	11:41	11:41

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 12th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tide. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred as closely as can now be ascertained.

MUSICAL EXAMINATION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

All Victoria Students Make Fine Showing, All Being Entitled to Honor Certificates

The midsummer examinations in connection with the Victoria College of Music, London (England), were held yesterday at the residence of A. Longfield, F.V.C.M., 245 Cook street, the local secretary, who had the assistance of G. Jennings Burnett, F.V.C.M., in conducting the examination. The results in the practical section for piano by points were as follows:
Primary Grade—Florence Angus, 98; Annie Florence, 90; Arthur Ashdown Green, 95; Frieda Louise Hasenratz, 90; Robert Henry Brackman, 93; Irene Isabel McMoran, 95; Beatrice Williscroft, 95; George Williscroft, 90.
Junior Grade—Ellen Louise O'Keefe, 91; Arthur Henry Maynard, 85; Erna Charlotte Papke, 95.
Intermediate Grade—Janet Maud Hornell, 82.
Senior Grade—Kate Corlie, 82; Bessie Helena Wells, 88.
These results will place all the above in the honors division, and they will receive honor certificates, in their respective grades.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

The monthly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held tomorrow afternoon at the city hall for the transaction of general business.

Will Come Next Month.

Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army who was expected in the city yesterday on army business, did not arrive. He was able to deputize the business to an assistant. He expects to visit Victoria within the next month, however.

Sold Stray Dogs.

W. H. Craig, the pound-keeper, disposed of a number of the dogs which have not been claimed, at public auction yesterday. Over a dozen dogs still remain, however. Unless claimed within the fourteen days of their capture, they may be chloroformed.

Hope for Hansen

Proceedings were undertaken by J. A. Alkman yesterday to secure the release from prison of Peter Hansen who was convicted by Magistrate Hall a few days ago on a charge of entering and robbing the premises of a Chinaman who conducts the Royal Arms restaurant, and sentenced to serve one year in the provincial jail. The accused was convicted on circumstantial evidence and left the courtroom protesting his innocence. An application to have the judgment of the magistrate revoked will be heard next Saturday.

LICENSE BYLAW COMES UP AGAIN

Will Be Discussed At Monday Night's Meeting of Council

DELAY WILL BE ASKED FOR

Ald. Vincent Will Move That Coming Into Effect of Certain Clauses be Delayed.

That the operation of the liquor license regulation by-law be suspended in so far as the same requires alterations to premises will be proposed by Ald. Vincent at tomorrow evening's session of the city council. Notice of motion to that effect was posted by him at the city hall yesterday. Another deputation of business men will wait upon the mayor and council to support the resolution and the entire matter will again be gone into.

While the mayor and a number of members of the council are opposed to any delay in putting the by-law into effect, there is an element in the council which believes that it would be rash to proceed with the enforcement of the measure until the final decision as to whether all of the regulations imposed by it are within the powers of the city's governing body. This view of the matter was forcibly expressed on Monday evening last when a deputation received a hearing from the mayor and aldermen.

The proposed amendment to the by-law reads as follows:—

"That the times fixed by sections 5 and 9 of the Liquor License Regulation By-law, No. 507 for alteration of premises necessary to conform to the regulation contained in sections 5, 9, 10, and 12 of the said by-law, is, in each case, hereby extended to the first day of November, 1907."

The ordinary routine of the council does not promise much of interest.

Ald. Hall, chairman of the light and telephone committee will move that the purchasing agent be authorized to call for tenders for a supply of carbon, globes, new parts for the engine and the repair of the same and gives notice that the operations of the lighting plant may be suspended for as long as a period of seven days to allow of an inspection and repair of the engine which operates the plant.

Ald. Henderson has given notice that he will introduce a by-law to be known as the Permanent Sidewalk Construction, No. 16, Local Improvement by-law, 198. It calls for the construction of cement sidewalks on Humboldt, Hilda, Chester, and Cooks streets, on portions of the Fairfield road and Linden ave.

The mayor will in all probability refer to the question of dealing with the dust nuisance and suggest various methods which might be adopted to remedy the trouble.

It is possible that the advisability of reconsidering the by-laws which otherwise will be submitted to the property holders on July 3, to authorize the council to sell portions of the mud-flats to the rear of the new C. P. R. hotel and also part of the driving park, will be brought up. There is a strong feeling in the city against the sale of these valuable lands though the majority of those protesting recognize the difficult position the corporation is placed in through the lack of funds.

The streets, bridges and sewers, committees report upon the application of the gas company for permission to lay nearly ten miles of new mains upon various streets of the city. In this connection the committee has applied to the city solicitors for a definition of their powers with a view to compelling the company to place the streets in proper order when the mains are laid. They also ask what are their powers with regard to compelling the street railway company to place the strip of street within their tracks into proper order.

DIES IN PATROL WAGON.

Joseph Backus Succumbs on Way to the Hospital.

On his way to the Royal Jubilee hospital, in the police patrol wagon, Joseph Backus, a well known resident of Victoria, died yesterday morning.

Mr. Backus had been confined in the hospital for some time, and was discharged yesterday morning. He came into the city on a street car and left it at Government and Yates street intending to walk to his room on Johnston street. When he had gone as far as Shotbolt's drug store he was overcome with weakness, and was found leaning against the building in a helpless condition by Police Sergeant Walker. On learning of the man's ailment the sergeant called out the patrol wagon, and while it was on its way to the scene he administered a stimulant to the sufferer. Before the wagon reached the hospital the patient succumbed to heart failure.

Coroner Hart examined the body while it was yet in the wagon, and ordered it removed to Smith's undertaking parlors. No inquest will be held.

Deceased was 72 years of age and leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons. He was born in Kingston, Ont., and came to Victoria many years ago.

FORMALLY RECOGNIZED.

Interesting Ceremonies in the Central Baptist Church.

The new Central Baptist church, has been formally recognized as a branch of that Protestant communion. On Thursday afternoon last the services in connection with the function were held in the K. of P. hall, Douglas street, where the new body has been conducting services. A council composed of delegates from the New Westminster, Saanich and Esquimalt Baptist churches acted on behalf of the parent body.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Emmanuel church, Rev. R. Lennie occupying the chair. The charge to the new church was delivered by Rev. P. H. McGwen, of Vancouver, while the charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. E. Leroy Dakin of the sister church in this city. The pastor, Rev. Christopher Burnett replied fittingly.

English locomotives which were built in the year 1856 are still used on Swedish railroads.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY

We have to hand our Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy Hosiery in Black, White, Tan and Spots. From 20c to 65c per pair.

Also

Special for a few days we are selling the C. M. C. Hose Supporter in Black and Colors, at 25c per pair.

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.
82 Yates Street

MEN'S STRAW HATS

The popular straw hats this season are fine split straws in different widths of brims and heights of crowns.

Prices, \$1 to \$3.50

Another popular hat is the Mackinaw \$1.50 to \$4.00. Other hats are the extra light felt in grey and fawn.

From \$1.25 to \$3

Then there are the Brazilian Palm Leaf Hats, \$1.00; these are similar in appearance to Panamas.

Come in and see our hats. We have a very fine assortment.

FINCH & FINCH
HATTERS
57 Government Street

Prevent Baldness

With Dr. Van Dyke's Hair Food and Dandruff Cure.

Hair Food 50c.
Scalp Cleaner 25c.
Soap for the Hair 25c.
Altogether for... \$1.00.

Sole Agents

TERRY & MARETT
The Prescription Druggists
S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

WE ARE OFFERING YOU OUR SUMMER TWEED SUITINGS At a Big Reduction

WE guarantee every garment sold to be made in the best possible way.
PEDEN'S
TAILORING PARLORS
31 Fort St. Phone 655

C. A. MCGREGOR
Carpenter and Jobber
95 Yates St. Telephone A1465

POUND PARTY

IN AID OF THE Protestant Orphanage to be held at the home WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26TH, from 3 to 6 p. m. Busses free of charge will meet the car at Hillside Avenue.

Lectures Wednesday Evening. J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist lecturer from Oakland, Cal., will deliver an address in the A. O. U. W. hall next Wednesday evening, June 26.

Quebec government representatives have been in Toronto to study Ontario's methods of road making.



WHITE SHOES GALORE

We are very aptly called "The White Shoe Store."

7 Different Kinds to choose from. ::

WE STILL HAVE ALL SIZES AND COLORS

PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 Gov't Street

Wedding Presents

An article from a well-known jewelry establishment is always greatly appreciated as a wedding present. From our large and varied stock of JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, CLOCKS, TABLEWARE, etc., suitable for presents can be selected at prices to suit all purses and those seeking wedding presents are cordially invited to inspect our stock before making their purchases.

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STOP, WOMEN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.

The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, her advice has been freely given to sick women.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation:

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result.

First letter.
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month. The pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have a severe female trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 69th and E. Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C.

Second letter.
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their value and what you have done for me.

"As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I owe my life to you and to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 69th and E. Capitol Sts., Washington, D. C.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

Kendall's Spavin Cure

ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

CROSSFIELD, Alta., Jan. 14 '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success in many things, such as Barb Wire Cuts and Raw Sores."
M. J. MORRISON.

Don't be without it another day. Get a bottle at your dealers, \$1. or 6 for 45. Our "Treatise On the Horse" tells just what you ought to know about horses, their diseases, and how to cure them. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 35

Richardson's Special Blend

The Mixture That Pleases All. Hundreds of Testimonials

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CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA AND COFFEE ROOMS

Ices. Ice Cream
Ice Cream Sodas
Fountain Drinks of all kinds

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

Afternoon tea parties, outing and picnic parties supplied on short notice.

Phone 101 or order at
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THE REAL THING (MADE AT HOME)

Teague's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL, ROOTS AND HERBS ITS ONLY COMPONENTS.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED
perfectly painless.

At Mrs. Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors
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Bedding Plants

Asters, Stocks, Petunias, Lobelias, Etc.

JAY & CO.
13 Broad Street

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best that money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of **MERIDEN BRITA CO.**

EAT NEMO AND LIVE

Granz Josef
the only palatable Natural Mineral Water

Stoves and Ranges at Cheroside.

New Stock of Paper Napkins, all the latest designs. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Next Sunday the Iroquois will stop one hour at Mayne and return via the picturesque Iroquois channel and Pender Island canal. This is a most delightful outing among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf.

Sporting Goods.

We are now settled and at home in our commodious new premises 81 Douglas street, and are prepared to supply the public with all kinds of sporting goods, including cricket and lawn tennis goods. W. H. Adams.

The Capital Furniture Co., Ltd., cor. Fort and Douglas streets, is a capital place to get your house furnishings when you come to the capital to reside.

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS VICTORIA, B. C.
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

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Use telephone to New Westminster. Use telephone to Ladysmith.

THREE DRINKS
Cooling and Invigorating

Persian Sherbet per tin.....25c
Eiffel Tower Lemonade, per tin 25c
Lime Juice, per bottle.....25c

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LANSDOWNE ROAD

Five Acres

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75 Government Street

QUARANTINE STATION FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Dominion Government is Taking Action Towards Establishing One

The Dominion government will shortly establish a quarantine station at Prince Rupert, to include the district contiguous to the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and the Kluhnan Islands. It is expected that Dr. A. Watt, superintendent of quarantines in British Columbia, will establish the new station in the north. No arrangements have been made yet for a visit north, but it is understood that it is contemplated to send the quarantine steamer Madge to Prince Rupert and Dr. Watt will select the most suitable location for the establishment of the station.

The last issue of the Canada Gazette gives the text of an order-in-council passed at Ottawa on June 12 last with regard to quarantine service. The new order-in-council provides also for the establishment of unorganized maritime or inland quarantines, at which the local collector of customs shall act as quarantine officer.

The establishment of a quarantine station at Prince Rupert is following the line of government action at the northern port. The government steamer Quadra, engaged in lighthouse and buoy work in this province, has spent the greater part of the present season in placing harbor buoys to mark the channel to Prince Rupert. Leading lights and harbor buoys have been located, all being of the newer pattern of acetylene gas beacons.

A customs station was established some time ago at the northern port, but up to the present time the duties collected have been very scant. It is not expected that the proposed quarantine station will be a very busy one, for some years at least.

St. John's Junior Guild.

The Junior Guild of St. John's church meets at Miss Ard's house, 207 Douglas street, tomorrow at 8 o'clock. Instead of the Guild room. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. All members are requested to attend.

Phone 188 Royal Dairy, for fresh Ice Cream every day. Delivered in brick or otherwise.

McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Saxon Ointment cures Eczema and Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, or Itch of any form, and all Skin Diseases; "Heals Old Sores"—makes new friends. \$1.00 a box at all druggists, or address Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

CHARGES CHARGE TO ATTEMPTED MURDER

Prosecution Makes Case Look Serious For Greek Who Flourished Knife

When V. Steemetere, the fruit and candy merchant, who was knocked out with a cuspidor while he was flourishing a knife in the Regent saloon on Thursday night, appeared in the police court yesterday morning, he faced a more serious charge than that first laid against him. In the first place he was accused of threatening to do grievous bodily harm to B. Maarmas, but the information has been amended so that the charge is now one of attempted murder.

The prosecution will endeavor to prove that Steemetere actually made a slash at Maarmas that might have severed the latter's head from his shoulders had he not ducked it, and that he was in immediate danger of a second and similar attack when he seized and hurled the cuspidor, which rendered his antagonist a subject for the surgery.

Steemetere had his handgare removed before he attended court yesterday showing that the front and top of his head was without a scratch, while a large patch adorned the back of his cranium. The defence will rely on the location of the injury to prove that the accused could not have been moving to attack Maarmas when he was struck the blow that put him out of action. The prisoner declares that he was hit as he was walking out of the saloon.

Chief Langley applied for an adjournment of the hearing until next Friday, explaining that it would be impossible to secure the services of a suitable interpreter before that time. J. A. Alkman, who has been retained for the defence, said he had no objection if the court would fix reasonable bail for his client.

Bail was fixed at \$1,500 in two sureties of \$750 each to be acceptable to the chief of police.

VICTORIA MAN'S PATENT

F. W. Morris is Inventor of Process for Producing Aluminum.

A Canadian patent was granted during the past week Carl H. Hoffman, late of Vancouver, on an improved propeller particularly adapted for high speed rotation.

The propeller comprises the particular form and variations of pitch of the blades which it is claimed confer substantial advantages in efficiency.

A Canadian patent was also granted to F. W. Morris, of Victoria, on an improved process for the production of aluminum and a Danish patent to D. G. McKenzie, of Vancouver, on his change giving cash register.

These patents were obtained through the agency of Rowland Britain, patent attorney, of Vancouver.

Hospital Sunday Collections.

As the treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital is anxious to make a full return of the "Hospital Sunday" receipts at the annual meeting next Tuesday, will those churches that have not yet done so kindly make returns by Monday evening if possible. Address to Mrs. Hasell, Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Orphanage At Home.

Wednesday next promises to be a gala day at the Protestant orphanage upon which the ladies' committee will hold the annual pound party in aid of the institution. The ladies extend a most cordial invitation to all those kind friends who are willing to give a helping hand to the maintenance and support of the little ones, and they will consider it a privilege to escort visitors through the home. The family being rather a large one, the ladies require frequent replenishing and from past experience the pound party has proved to be just the fairy godmother for refilling the empty shelves. Music has been promised to enliven the afternoon and the ladies will provide delicious and refreshing afternoon tea.

Women's Auxiliary Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will take place on Tuesday next, June 25, at the board of trade rooms, Easton Square, promptly at 2.30 p.m. All members and donors to both this society and the Daughters of Pity, and all interested friends among the public are most cordially and earnestly invited to attend. There will be some interesting reports and addresses and a full account of both past work and future plans. If friends and members will attend this one meeting annually it will keep them in intimate touch with the aims and objects of the hospital aid societies and with such matters as are of the greatest import and interest to all good citizens.

NAVY LEAGUE PAYS VISIT TO MONMOUTH

Members of the Victoria-Esquamalt Branch Were Shown Over the Big Cruiser

A number of the members of the Victoria-Esquamalt branch of the navy league were permitted a special visit to H.M.S. Monmouth yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of Captain Luke, the visitors were received, shown over the vessel and right royally entertained by Commander H. Maubey. Something of the wondrous mechanism and appliances were most interestingly explained.

The apartments to be occupied by the Japanese Prince were pointed out. The visitors are full of praise for the manner of their reception and the highly courteous treatment received at the hands of the commander and Lieutenant Richards and others.

Special thanks were accorded and a most enjoyable time brought to a close by a snap-shot of the group, including the commander and his lieutenant, which will make an admirable souvenir of the very pleasant event.

Eaton Hurlbut's Hot Pressed Volium in the new shape "Glady's" with long narrow envelope, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER IN DEMAND

Possibilities of the New Island Market Are Fast Developing

British Columbia lumber exporters will have a far greater market in New Zealand before long, according to recent advices from there, as the Kauri timber which has been competing to a certain extent with the timber from British Columbia, at least in the Antipodean markets, which now take large amount of lumber from the British Columbia mills, is decreasing rapidly. W. S. Larke, Canadian trade agent in Australia, sends a despatch from New Zealand recently published in the Australian press stating that a project is being considered to permanently reserve the Kauri timber lands as there is now stated to be less than ten years' supply for the mills now in existence.

"Five years ago, when I paid my first visit to New Zealand," says Mr. Larke, "I found that one of the strong objections to a preferential tariff with Canada was the fear that it might include timber within its provisions, and thus affect the Kauri timber industry of New Zealand, which was then the most important part of its timber trade. I looked as well as I could into the extent of the Kauri timber limits, and the rate of consumption, and I ventured to say that within fifteen years it would cease to be an exportable article from New Zealand, and that New Zealand would be compelled to import building timber from abroad. The opinion of the Minister of lands supports the view that was then taken.

Kauri pine has been the chief and almost only rival to Oregon in this market. All the more that with the other New Zealand pines, it has been admitted free under the old Victoria tariff and under the Commonwealth tariff. I have no statistics that will enable me to judge as to the quantity of Kauri that is now imported into Australia, as the return of imports include all New Zealand pines under one heading and the amount of the tariff and under the Commonwealth tariff. I have no statistics that will enable me to judge as to the quantity of Kauri that is now imported into Australia, as the return of imports include all New Zealand pines under one heading and the amount of the tariff and under the Commonwealth tariff. I have no statistics that will enable me to judge as to the quantity of Kauri that is now imported into Australia, as the return of imports include all New Zealand pines under one heading and the amount of the tariff and under the Commonwealth tariff.

"The mills of British Columbia are not in a position to take advantage of any decrease in competition. They are full of orders at the present time. The mills of British Columbia are not in a position to take advantage of any decrease in competition. They are full of orders at the present time. The mills of British Columbia are not in a position to take advantage of any decrease in competition. They are full of orders at the present time.

BUSINESS CHANGE

Messrs Crafter & Milligan Acquire Dominion Real Estate Exchange

The business formerly conducted in Trowne avenue by the Dominion Real Estate Exchange has been acquired by A. G. Crafter, until recently of Edmonton, and T. G. Milligan of this city, who have entered into a partnership.

Mr. Crafter, who has been engaged in farming in Edmonton district and still retains his interests there, has had 20 years experience throughout the northwest and British Columbia. He is well known throughout the west, particularly that portion lying between Canada and the coast.

Interviewed by the Colonist yesterday, Mr. Crafter said:

"I can see a steady and sure advance for Victoria, in not only its now fairly well known and substantial assets of a wonderful climate and great natural scenic beauty and position, but also in the certain and much enhanced volume of immigration to the last and only wheat raising and larger mixed-farming west.

"Speaking of Edmonton and that district, the experimental stages has long passed, its progress is certain and rapid and substantial. Every bank of any note is there, either housed in, or prepared to immediately build offices equal to any of their kind west of the lakes.

"This rapid change, in Saskatchewan and Alberta particularly, must enormously influence British Columbia. The two former provinces are now with some energy seeking to find or make an outlet for their products, to and through the west coast, of which they geographically have a monopoly, rather than at present, compelled, by the fact of Canada to the east as an impossible freight rates.

"Competitive freight handlers are admittedly necessary, the one present single line of rates being ridiculously inadequate to handling even the present trade without delays and consequent losses every where and in every way.

"These provinces are now British Columbia's nearest market and soon will be its best.

"While not antipathetic or desiring anything approaching a boom in Victoria, I am confident of a rapid, substantial development here, and a future for the city, the island and province infinitely better than has been.

Mr. Milligan, who joins Mr. Crafter was formerly accountant to the old bank of British Columbia and has a large local knowledge extending over a period of twenty-five years.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The New Grand.

Heading what promises to be an even better all round programme than that of last week will be James F. Dolan and Ida Lennox, in a refined comedy playlet, entitled "The Toned Burglar," which enjoys the distinction of being the highest salaried act that has yet been played on the Coast. It runs almost half an hour, every minute of which is entertaining and amusing in the highest degree. Allan Dale, the most critical of the New York critics, describes this sketch as being the best he has seen on the vaudeville stage. Another top-line act will be that of Gavin, Platt and Peaches in a clever sketch for which Dolan and Ida Lennox, in a refined comedy playlet, entitled "The Toned Burglar," which enjoys the distinction of being the highest salaried act that has yet been played on the Coast. It runs almost half an hour, every minute of which is entertaining and amusing in the highest degree. 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CITY AFTER WHICH PRINCE IS NAMED

Famed Because of Siege When Held By Samurai For the Shogun

PLACE HAS INTERESTING HISTORY

Was Also Scene of First Battle in War Which Gave Throne to Present Emperor

Fushimi, the ancient city on the Yodogawa, from which H. I. H. Prince Fushimi Sadanaru, next in line for the throne of the Emperor, takes his name, is famed in Japanese history. The great Taiko Hideyoshi planned to receive the Chinese embassy, sent from Peking after his invasion of Korea, at Fushimi and the ancient city was profusely decorated and prepared for this visit in 1596 when a great earthquake devastated Fushimi, Kyoto and cities round about. Only a portion of the Osaka castle remained intact and there the embassy was received. Fushimi and Kyoto were promptly restored by order of the Taiko, as many as 100,000 workmen being engaged.

The last important date connected with Fushimi in Japanese history is the 23-30 January, 1868 when a sanguinary battle was fought between the Imperialists and the partisans of the Shogun in the War of the Restoration. It was in the days of the war between the League—the retainers of Hideyori, son of the great Taiko—and the Shogun Iyeyasu that Fushimi stands out most in Japanese history.

Although the siege of Fushimi incident to this campaign was a minor operation in the great struggle of 1600 many stirring events which illustrate the spirit then animating the military class in Japan took place in connection with it. Oda Torii Mototada, a samurai 62 years of age, held the castle of Fushimi for the Shogun, and an immediate assault upon it was ordered by Hideyori.

From the castle walls the old commander of the stronghold hung out the banners of the Shogun, and the trellis foliage of three asarum of Japanese hollyhock leaves laid inside a ring—the badge still seen on thousands of art objects of Japan. Kobayakawa, the young daimyo of Chikuzen sent a captain offering to join in the defence, but, fearing a ruse, Torii refused his aid, and with 1800 men settled down to defend the castle he held against a besieging army of 40,000 men, with whom Kobayakawa had joined.

This large army slowly but steadily encompassed Fushimi; so the circle of the besieged grew narrower day by day. "The fields and groves of the neighboring villages were filled with the cold and silvery light of bright armor and polished weapons. In the night the torch-lights of the sentinels changed the eastern sky into red."

On the morning of the 23rd Torii refused to surrender from the castle wall assembled his garrison and exhorted them to fight to the end. "I have already," he said, "sent a messenger to our liege lord informing him of our steadfast determination to hold this citadel to the bitter end. There be any among us who want to die the way is still open for such to withdraw. We are now going to hold this castle with no prospect of outside succor whatsoever, and with little more than a thousand men against a host. Let us leave our corpses in the breach for the sake of our liege, and so make ourselves exemplars of what faithful vassals and high-spirited samurai should be."

A farewell banquet was then held with the subordinate officers, after making merry to his heart's content each officer returned to his post.

Next day the assault began and the attack on the castle was maintained for eight days; but all assaults were baffled and beaten back by the garrison, led by the grizzled Torii, who spent much of his time when there was a lull in the attack in playing 'go' (choban).

After ten days, the attacking forces were augmented by the arrival of Ishida and his troops, and he urged to assaults to make a speedy end of the business. Four terrific, but ineffectual, assaults were delivered the next day. Meanwhile treachery accomplished what force of arms did not.

Twelve days after the siege opened some forty men of the garrison who had been offered bribes by the enemy, set fire to the castle, broke down a rampart and opened the gates. The wind was blowing a gale, fanning the flames, and in the confusion the assailants swept into the castle, as a Japanese writer says, "like a tidal wave." Two of the outer forts held by Matsudaira and 800 men were taken, and the forces were practically annihilated before the leader and some of the remaining officers committed suicide. Naito who held one of the forts, fought desperately and finally, gathering some brushwood he climbed into a bell-tower, ordering Ando, his lieutenant, to light on, while he himself, Harada, a lieutenant, he ordered to escape. "You must make good your escape," he said, "and inform my lord and my son Samanosuke how the castle of Fushimi fell." Naito then committed hara-kiri, and Harada, setting fire to the brushwood saw his master's body made ashes and then escaped. Naito's son, a lad of sixteen, fought desperately, and finally also committed hara-kiri and threw himself into the flames of his father's funeral pyre.

The main tower of the castle was so badly damaged and seeing this Torii's followers, deeming everything lost, counselled the commandant to kill himself like a brave samurai. Torii, however, pointed out that he was not fighting for his personal honor, "what was precious above all things," to his liege lord, Yeyasu at this crisis, "and time—and that to gain even one single hour for his master he would not think it shame to meet his fate even at the hands of the humblest foe. Therefore, no hara-kiri; the word was—fight to the bitter end."

The old Samurai called upon the little band of 200 still left not to heed the fall of their comrades, not to select antagonists but to cut down every foe indiscriminately. Then he sallied out into the swarming enemy. He made three sorties before he struggled back to the castle covered with wounds and with only 100 men left. Two more desperate sorties reduced these to ten, and then the commandant retired to an inner citadel, and was sitting upon a stone step when one Salga ran up to strike him with a spear. Torii rose to his feet, weakly crying, "I am Torii Mototada, commandant of this castle." Salga held his spear threateningly, and said: "Fire has already begun to destroy the main citadel. All is now lost."

Prince Fushimi's Suite

The members of Prince Fushimi's suite are Mr. Michiori Seigo Nagasaki K.C.V.O., Councilor of the Court of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan; Mr. Saburo Baba, K.C.V.O., Grand Master of the Household of his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi; Major Oshio Higashi, M.V.O., aide-de-camp to his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi; Dr. Tetz Iwai, M.V.O., physician to his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi; Shigehiro Tokioka, attached to the section for Exterior Affairs, Imperial Household; Shigetaro Kurosawa, attached to the Bureau of Ceremonies, the Imperial Household, and Motojiro Tada, attached to his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, who is mentioned as the probable successor of the Japanese premier, the Marquis Saionji, General Baron Nishi, Col. Matsushita, Capt. Takarabe, and Capt. Kato and Ukada, who accompanied the Prince to England, remained after his Imperial Highness left for Canada and will return to Japan via the Suez.

I beg you will now commit suicide and I will take your head. I shall thereby reap eternal honor."

Torii then calmly removed his armor, took his shorter sword and killed himself in the manner of the samurai, and Salga took his head.

"In such a way," says the Japanese historian, was the Castle of Fushimi taken. The besieged were killed almost to a man and the besiegers lost 3,000 men. The fall of Fushimi prepared the way for Sekigahara, or the Field of the Barrier, fought a month later, where the army of the Shogun gained a complete victory, became ruler of all Japan and established his capital at Tokyo, now the capital of the Empire.

Two centuries and a half later when the Shoguns fought their last war with the Japanese, the scene of a sanguinary battle in which the forces of the Shogun sustained the first of the series of defeats which resulted in the Emperor who now rules Japan being placed on the throne.

Fushimi is, too, the scene of the greatest palace ever built in Japan that erected by Hideyoshi on the hill called Monoyama, a favorite resort of holiday makers in spring time when Japanese travel from near and far to view the peach-blossoms from which the hill takes its name. Spreads in the shape of gold screens and other things from Hideyoshi's palace at Fushimi adorn half the temples of Kyoto.

HARD WORK GETTING SITTING OF THE KING

Harold Speed, the Well Known Artist, Complains About Difficulty in Painting Picture.

Paris, June 15.—Harold Speed, the widely known English artist, declares that, though he thinks it a great honor to paint royalty, ordinary mortals are in many ways more satisfactory models. His portrait of King George, which has attracted much attention at the spring salon, is said to be that monarch's favorite likeness of himself.

"In the first place," Speed declares, "with a royal sitter one is so limited as to time. The king would come in look at his watch and remark, 'I can only give you about five minutes today,' and sketch in the entire head and figure in that time. Then he wanted the court robe to hang in severe folds, whereas I wanted to make it flowing, graceful lines. Whenever he made a complimentary remark, he refused to sit, saying, 'If I permit you to paint me, so, you draw well,' or 'quickly,' as the case might be."

"I had painted the king's portrait before, but under slightly different circumstances." At that time received an order to do it, but his majesty refused to sit, saying, 'I can only give you about five minutes today,' and sketch in the entire head and figure in that time. Then he wanted the court robe to hang in severe folds, whereas I wanted to make it flowing, graceful lines. Whenever he made a complimentary remark, he refused to sit, saying, 'If I permit you to paint me, so, you draw well,' or 'quickly,' as the case might be."

Speed will return to London soon, and only made a flying trip to Paris to superintend the placing of the picture.

THE SLENDER MAN

He Is the Man Who Can't Get a Suit to Fit Him Right

The slender man is in a type by himself, and is quite as perplexing to the average tailor as is his opposite extreme, the corpulent man.

The typical slender man has a scarp shoulder, but there are exceptions. Few tailors can make a coat which will fit correctly without fitting too tightly and thus emphasizing the slenderness.

The "semi-ready" physique type system has conquered every difficulty, and the slender man in Type C can find his exact proportions just as can the corpulent man in Type F. The Semi-ready tailoring has solved the troubles of the man who has always had difficulty with his tailor. B. Williams & Co., Yates street.

POSTMASTER SUED.

Held Responsible For Money Missed From Package.

Montreal, June 21.—A novel suit was instituted in the Superior court here yesterday at the instance of Postmaster-General Lemieux, the action being taken against Frederic Courtemanche, the postmaster at Chambly Canton, to recover \$1,000, being the amount of a deposit now missing, which was supposed to have been sent through the mails, and \$1,000 additional in the way of an penalty, as provided by the statutes governing the postal service. On March 15th, Claude Girard of Chambly Canton, placed \$1,000 in the hands of the local postmaster to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank. Courtemanche forwarded the usual report to the government and claims that he sent the deposit with it, but when the envelope was opened in Ottawa the money was missing. The postmaster-general now takes action to obtain double the amount.

The "Tom Tit" Fountain and Style Pens got the very nod or purse. Simple in construction and regular in flow. A great success in England, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Use telephone to Nanaimo

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S BRILLIANT RECORD

Was Divisional Commander in Battle of Nanshan Hill

HAS SEEN SERVICE IN FORMOSA

Has Also Been Interested in Every Branch of Public Activity in Home Land.

Prince Fushimi, who ranks as a general of the Japanese army, who is in his 50th year—he celebrated his fiftieth birthday at Montreal—the same age as his consort Princess Toshiko, daughter of the late Prince Arisugawa, is well liked by Japanese military men, both of rank and file. He fought at Nanshan hill and in the Formosan campaign of 1895, having narrow escapes on both occasions. During the engagement at Nanshan hill on May 26th, 1904, six shells burst close by his side, yet he maintained the same serenity which had marked his direction of the forces under his command. In Formosa in 1895 when journeying over a narrow road from Kagi to Tainan he was ambushed by a number of Formosans, believed to be head-hunters. The natives were in hiding in the bush by the roadside and suddenly fell upon Prince Fushimi and his little party. The attack was so sudden that he was thought all would fall victims to the knives and swords of the Formosans. But the bravery of Prince Fushimi did much to repel the assault. His courage gave resolution to the party with which the natives were beaten off with much loss.

His Imperial Highness General Prince Fushimi, born in 1858, was from his youth remarkable for ability and a high sense of rectitude, combined with magnanimity and charity. After attending the Yonen Gakko he entered the Military Officers College, and, graduating in 1875, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. Thereafter his promotion was steady, and in June, 1904, he became a full General. In this interval of 29 years His Imperial Highness had seen active service three times; namely: in the China-Japan War of 1894-5, in the Russo-Japanese War, and in the Formosan campaign. He was present at the origin of Formosa, and finally in the Russo-Japanese War. During this last war he fought throughout the whole campaign, from the landing at Yentao (Pitsiao) and the great battle of Nanshan—where he specially distinguished himself in the final fight at Mukden. In 1885 the Prince visited England, America, France and Germany to complete his studies, and after an extended tour he proceeded to St. Petersburg as Japan's Envoy to the Coronation Ceremony of 1886.

Again in 1890 he was sent to St. Petersburg as Japan's Envoy to the coronation of the Czar. The Prince has visited nearly all the principal cities of the Occident, and has studied at first hand the economical and industrial conditions of the leading nations. In his own country he has always been an active promoter of progress and of military efficiency. He is President of the Butoku-kai (military ethical society), of the Agricultural Society, of the Forestry Society and of the Sericulture Society.

His War Record. Japan is proud of the Prince's record at Nanshan. On the 26th of May, 1904, "the iron-minded Old General," Nanshan Hill; the centre of his army was the Imperial Guards Division under His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Fushimi.

The position was terribly strong. Two days cut deep into the peninsula on which the Prince stood, leaving a very narrow isthmus; on one of these days, that to the Japanese right, three Japanese gunboats piled, in the other was the Russian gunboat Bobyr and the Russian transports crammed with troops. In the centre of the isthmus rose Nanshan from the foot of the hill was the narrow, level plain. The heights were lined with trenches, deep-cut, iron-roofed; in front of the trenches were tangles of barbed-wire fencing, and a sowing of dynamite mines. More than three-score heavy guns craned the hills, and machine guns swept the approaches.

Bloody Nanshan. The First Division made a frontal attack at dawn, rushing forward in the face of a withering fire. Let a quotation show the sort of task it was. "Company vied with company in creeping forward; a half-dozen men would volunteer to reach the barbed wire and cut it; two only could get there, and those two would be killed, but not before they had cut the wire. Another half-dozen men would immediately offer for the next bit of work, and with the same result. Others pressed on to dig up a few feet of earth as cover; a man could not outline more than a score of strokes with pick and shovel and then he would fall."

By noon the frontal attack had failed; in two companies—500 men—of the 3rd Regiment all the officers and over half of the men had fallen; take their place as examples of the losses suffered. But, though they were felled, their bolt was not shot; the intrepid Division lay crouched behind cover, a few yards away from the fire-lipped trenches, clinging tightly to its work.

One Day in Fushimi's Life. Some time in the afternoon the Lieutenant-General in command of the Division, Prince Fushimi, saw something to his left which demanded attention. He thought that the Russian Division was told off to fight along the shore of the bay tenanted by the Russian gunboat and its attendant transports. It was smitten by the fire of the naval quick-fires, the head of every formation was crushed, and the attack was checked. But the Russian Division, close to the Russian hill, and made good its footing on the lower slopes—separated from the rest of the Division. The Russian officer in command of the transports saw his chance, steamed in, threw his troops ashore, and, in a little while, had cut off and destroyed the adventurous Japanese formation. But Prince Fushimi had seen the stroke; he met the emergency by sending part of his division at the Russians as they landed; it took courage and insight to make this move, but he did it, and his Division attacked impetuously, drove the Russians back to their ships, and saved the left wing.

Late in the afternoon the right wing, wading in the shallows of the other bay, gained the Russian flank and took the heights in rear of the troops opposite the First Division. Then Fushimi's men, scourged as they had been by the Russian fire, battered at the regiments had been, hungry and weary, rushed again on the trenches—swept over them.

Row Over Chinese. Grand Forks, June 21.—John F. Linburg, the Rossland contractor who is cutting a large quantity of cedar poles near Grand Forks for eastern companies, is highly indignant over a statement recently published in the Phoenix Pioneer "That he, Linburg, has a number of Chinamen employed in cutting timber on property or a mineral claim owned by one David Oxley in Wellington camp."

Mr. Linburg says that he is neither directly or indirectly interested in the working of the Chinamen in Wellington camp, and positively has no connection with them whatever. On the other hand, he says that he has heard that Wah Lee, a well known Chinese contractor, purchased the timber in dispute from the C. P. R., and that he now looks to

that company to put him in peaceable possession of the timber.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr. Shoop, Restorative, "Troubles of the Stomach, Heart and Kidneys," are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys, well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write for my free book now. Dr. Shoop's Restorative sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Shot at His Comrades. Calgary, June 21.—On Monday night last, a mounted policeman, going under the name of Morris, but really a French count, De Lavigne, was attacked at the barracks here and emptied his six-shooter three times at comrades who were endeavoring to effect his capture. His aim was bad and no one was hit. He was crazy with drink. When caught he was court-martialed, given three months imprisonment, and dismissed from the force. He was turned down by a woman, which he alleged started him drinking. He has been brooding and threatening for a week.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO HEADACHE?

If you are, and have never tried Burdock Blood Bitters it will pay you to profit by the experience of others and give it a trial. A healthy stomach, right acting liver and bowels that properly perform their important duties, will render anyone free from headache. If these organs are not in perfect condition, headache must follow. The proper course is obvious—restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to health, and headache cannot exist. For this purpose use Burdock Blood Bitters.

It removes the cause of the headache by its splendid cleansing, strengthening and tonic properties, whereby the entire system is brought into healthy action. Miss Celina Dubal, Lettler, Mass., writes: "I suffered for fifteen years from sick headache. To give advice of a friend I owe my complete cure, and it is with great pleasure that I testify to you that I have not suffered since using your wonderful remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend it as an efficacious remedy for sick headache, which caused me so much misery. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00 at all dealers."

THE NEW GRAND SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props. ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr. General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 55c. Week June 24, 1907. DOLAN and LEXHAIR. GARVEN, PLATT & PEACHES. THE TANAKAS. DAN ROBY. GEORGE F. KEANE. NEW MOVIE MATINEES. PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

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Prince Fushimi is in himself a very striking example of that fundamental idea in the Japanese mind that every Japanese is not an isolated individual, but a part of the national whole, and has his duties, be he prince or peasant. There are few branches of public activity which have not received stimulus from the serious interest of the Prince. Almost since his birth in 1858 he has been immersed in national affairs, all the more so since his closer connection with the Imperial family. A soldier of very considerable merit, he has worked his way upwards to the rank of general—a period of military service extending over some thirty years.

In Japan the army is a serious profession; soldiers are regarded as one of the most valued of national assets, and it is the duty and privilege of soldiers to occupy themselves with fundamental national affairs. It is this cohesion, this intertwining of interests which in other lands remain apart, that has helped Japan in the past, and is so valuable a force at the present time. Prince Fushimi has been constant in his efforts for the promotion of his country's welfare. In his time he has seen much active service, having served in the war with China, the Formosan expedition, and the recent war with Russia.

Whether it be in military affairs or economic, it is certain that the Imperial Japanese visitor will carry home to Japan, not only the remembrance of a warm and whole-hearted welcome, but also many and varied stores of information on all matters which may be of advantage to his country.

Prince Fushimi is one of the most travelled of Japanese princes, and possesses this great advantage in visiting this country and the United States, where he was in 1904, that he can speak English well. It is given him to look back on the Europe of 1885, at the period of his first visit, and observe the changes which have taken place in the international situation. Many of these are due to the rise and recognition of his country, and in so far as he has achieved for Japan, he has helped to alter the map of Europe.

With the defeat of China, and with the Russian overthrow, conditions in Europe have completely changed, and even without going so far as the German Emperor and Admiral and fleet will intervene in European questions, none can deny, paradoxical though it may seem, that Japan is one of the greatest of European forces. His Imperial Highness is typical of the nation to which he belongs; a brave soldier, and in so far as he has achieved for Japan, he is also a great force in all that affects a Japanese citizen, and in the full Japanese sense "a good citizen."

His Personal Appearance. Cool, unhurried quiet is the most impressive thing about Prince Fushimi—except his face. And what manner of countenance has this firm-purposed diplomat? He is a man who spends day after day as Emperor of Japan. The sort of countenance that drives the wonder into your mind what he is thinking about. It has the impassivity that to men of our race is a wonder whose edge is never blunted. The heavy eyelids droop over the eyes; but he is not weary.

He is bigger than the average Japanese; he has a thick and heavy moustache and a longish chin-beard; the cheeks are bare, the hair is parted at the side, and neither long nor short.

In simple, sober, earnest, forty men of the world's most efficient people in the world, almost all sceptics on all else, regard him as the lineal descendant of the Gods, and if he ascends the throne will reverse him as a god.

Has this grave self-possession been attained by seclusion, or has this man reversed of his fellow-man, the usual toll of easy and unquestioned power, and dwell in luxurious grandeur? Consider these two or three facts: When seventeen years old he was given his first commission as Lieutenant, and he drilled for a time in the ranks as a private.

For thirty-two years he has been a soldier, fighting in China, in Formosa, in Manchuria, training his country's troops in peace time.

He is a cousin of the Emperor; by antique custom, two Princes of the Blood are selected as Heirs Presumptive, in addition to the Emperor's son, the Heir Apparent. Prince Fushimi is one of these, but he it as who ranks next to the Emperor at court.

The Emperor—here is a bit of Japanese finance—has a civil list of perhaps a million and a half of our money, and on that sum he maintains the Imperial household and the Imperial family, which is by no means small.

This Imperial Prince, this Heir Apparent, this representative of the Emperor abroad, this successful general, this member of the Supreme Council of War, has no other source of income.

His salary as a general, of about \$2,000 a year, and what the Emperor allows him out of that civil list.

He has a couple of servants only. Such is the austere simplicity of the Japan of today.

Such is the simple, frugal, hard-working life of this man. In his spare moments Prince Fushimi is fond of playing 'go' a kind of chess played in Japan. This is a favorite after-dinner pastime with the Japanese prince, and doubtless he while away many an hour in the calm of his study, when on his way across the Pacific, he is, when at home, an early riser and retires early. Usually he is up at 5 a. m., and at the Commandant office when in Tokyo at 9 a. m. He retires usually at 10 p. m. He is very fond of horse-riding and has three fine animals imported from England for him. All three were taken to Manchuria by him during the recent war.

Prince Hiroyasu, eldest son of Prince Fushimi, served with Admiral Togo on board the flagship Mikasa during the battle of August 10th when the Russian squadron emerged from Port Arthur and gave battle. His wound, from a splinter of broken shell, was not severe. He was sent back to the naval hospital at Sasebo, with other wounded, but he was soon recovered. The tastes of Prince Hiroyasu run mostly to botanical studies. Other children of Prince Fushimi are Prince Kunika and Princess Sadako.

Row Over Chinese. Grand Forks, June 21.—John F. Linburg, the Rossland contractor who is cutting a large quantity of cedar poles near Grand Forks for eastern companies, is highly indignant over a statement recently published in the Phoenix Pioneer "That he, Linburg, has a number of Chinamen employed in cutting timber on property or a mineral claim owned by one David Oxley in Wellington camp."

Mr. Linburg says that he is neither directly or indirectly interested in the working of the Chinamen in Wellington camp, and positively has no connection with them whatever. On the other hand, he says that he has heard that Wah Lee, a well known Chinese contractor, purchased the timber in dispute from the C. P. R., and that he now looks to

that company to put him in peaceable possession of the timber.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr. Shoop, Restorative, "Troubles of the Stomach, Heart and Kidneys," are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys, well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write for my free book now. Dr. Shoop's Restorative sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Shot at His Comrades. Calgary, June 21.—On Monday night last, a mounted policeman, going under the name of Morris, but really a French count, De Lavigne, was attacked at the barracks here and emptied his six-shooter three times at comrades who were endeavoring to effect his capture. His aim was bad and no one was hit. He was crazy with drink. When caught he was court-martialed, given three months imprisonment, and dismissed from the force. He was turned down by a woman, which he alleged started him drinking. He has been brooding and threatening for a week.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO HEADACHE?

If you are, and have never tried Burdock Blood Bitters it will pay you to profit by the experience of others and give it a trial. A healthy stomach, right acting liver and bowels that properly perform their important duties, will render anyone free from headache. If these organs are not in perfect condition, headache must follow. The proper course is obvious—restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to health, and headache cannot exist. For this purpose use Burdock Blood Bitters.

It removes the cause of the headache by its splendid cleansing, strengthening and tonic properties, whereby the entire system is brought into healthy action. Miss Celina Dubal, Lettler, Mass., writes: "I suffered for fifteen years from sick headache. To give advice of a friend I owe my complete cure, and it is with great pleasure that I testify to you that I have not suffered since using your wonderful remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend it as an efficacious remedy for sick headache, which caused me so much misery. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00 at all dealers."

THE NEW GRAND SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props. ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr. General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 55c. Week June 24, 1907. DOLAN and LEXHAIR. GARVEN, PLATT & PEACHES. THE TANAKAS. DAN ROBY. GEORGE F. KEANE. NEW MOVIE MATINEES. PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.



THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

The connoisseur of tobaccos, the man who knows, always keeps his case filled with

Sweet Violet Cigarettes

Their fragrance and flavor is the result of blending the finest Virginia and Carolina Tobaccos.

10 for 10 cents at all dealers

SWEET VIOLETS NEVER TIRE. SWEET VIOLETS NEVER IRRITATE.

Manufacturers Dominion Tobacco Co. MONTREAL

City of Victoria

UNDER "An Act Relating to the City of Victoria, 1907." AND UNDER "The Victoria West Arbitration By-Law, 1907."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor Judge Lammiman has appointed Mr. Dennis R. Harris, C.E., and British Columbia Land Surveyor, sole Arbitrator between the Corporation and all persons affected by the validation of William Ralph's survey of Victoria West as the Official Map of that portion of the city, which is final and conclusive evidence against all persons concerned of the street boundaries shown thereon; and also as Arbitrator between all adjoining owners affected by the adjustment of the street boundaries, and on Sunday, the 27th day of June, 1907, at the hour of 2 p.m., has been appointed by him, at the Committee Room, City Hall, Victoria, to hold the first sitting.

A copy of Ralph's map showing the adjustments necessary may be inspected at the office of the City Engineer.

All persons affected are required to forward to the City Engineer, by mail at the P. O. Victoria, or to attend and lodge the same at the above sitting, particulars of their complaints or claims, whether against the Corporation or against the boundaries between lots, stating in such particulars the amount of compensation claimed and the details of the claim.

A copy of complaint can be had on application to the City Solicitor. Dated this 17th day of June, 1907. MASON & MANN, City Solicitors.

FOR SALE

Small Homes with beautiful grounds, also Building Rights

TRY

Condell, Young & Mitchell

64 Douglas St. Telephone 352

Vancouver Jockey Club

DOMINION DAY MEETING

Saturday and Monday, June 29, July 1st

\$2550-PURSES-\$2550

\$900 for Harness Races

SIXTH REGIMENT BAND

Entry Forms and further particulars from— JOHN GRAHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE

Raymond & Sons

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The latest old and new styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century. We also carry Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of title to lots 14 and 15 block D., subdivision of block

On the Waterfront

EMPERESS OF JAPAN

DUE FROM ORIENT

Bringing Largest Complement of Passengers Brought by the White Liner

STR. SOBRAON BECOMES WHALER

Will be Sent to Norway to be Fitted With Tanks and Machinery for Use off Newfoundland Coast.

With one of the largest complements of passengers ever brought across the Pacific by a C. P. R. liner, the Empress of Japan, which holds the blue ribbon of this ocean for the fastest trip from land to land, is due tomorrow morning from Hongkong via Japanese ports. The Empress of Japan left Hongkong on June 11, and Yokohama on June 14, about nineteen hours behind her schedule time. It is expected that she will make up this time on her way across the Pacific and will arrive tomorrow morning. The steamer's record for the run is 10 days, 10 hours, a record made many years ago. The Empress of China, which made the journey in 10 days, 14 hours, on her last trip this way, was the nearest to approach her sister liner's record in the company's fleet and in fact the Pacific with extra stokers and picked coal all incited to work with promised bonuses for the success which never came made the run from Yokohama to San Francisco in 10 days and 20 minutes. Really this was a faster trip than that of the Empress of Japan as the distance to be covered is about 200 miles greater, but the Empress of Japan made the fastest time between land and land across the Pacific.

The C. P. R. steamer has on board over eight-hundred passengers, a score or more of intermediates and 666 steerage, including a large number of Chinese booked to various points, some of them as far afield as Demerara and Brazil. The saloon and second cabin is entirely taken up, in fact the accommodation of every steamer leaving Japan for the next two months has been booked up weeks in advance, owing to the unprecedented tourist travel. The Empress is bringing a larger silk shipment than usual, having nearly two million dollars' worth of silk and silk goods on board.

The steamer Tartar of the C. P. R. fleet which is following the Empress of Japan left Hongkong on Wednesday and Shanghai yesterday and is to make a call at Shimizu for tea. The port was opened a year ago, but only to Japanese steamers. This year foreign vessels have also been admitted, the Montague which arrived last Monday being the first foreign vessel to make the call. The Tartar will leave Yokohama for Victoria on Saturday next and is due here June 13.

The next Oriental vessel to reach port following the Empress of Japan will be the Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Yokohama two days prior to the C. P. R. boat, but as the Japanese vessel is a slower craft she is not expected until Tuesday or Wednesday. The Shinano Maru has 325 tons of freight and 275 passengers, all Japanese excepting twenty, who are Chinese.

The steamer Bellerophon of the Blue Funnel line which discharged 800 tons of general freight and is completing putting 3000 barrels of whale oil, 250 tons of herrings and other shipments on board, will finish loading here today and proceed to Tacoma. She is to sail for Liverpool via her usual ports of call on July 10. The steamer Ningchow of this line, left Kobe yesterday for Yokohama and will sail from Japan for this port on Thursday next, being due here July 11. The steamer Teucer, a sister vessel of the Bellerophon, left Liverpool yesterday on her third voyage to this port, being due here early in September. The Ningchow and Antiochus, which is on the way from Colombo to Singapore where she is due on Tuesday, are preceding the Teucer to this port.

The steamer Tosa Maru, now loading cargo at Seattle, will sail for Yokohama and Hongkong with a full cargo on Tuesday. The Tanka Maru will sail for Yokohama the day following for Victoria.

THE MEXICAN STEAMERS

The Steamer Georgia Will Sail About the End of Next Week for Salina Cruz

The steamer Georgia will sail for Salina Cruz and way ports of Mexico about the end of next week and as the steamer Lonsdale, which was delayed so long by trouble in loading, will leave the port, the Georgia will be the Mexican terminus of the line on July 1, the two steamers will be kept on a regular schedule, one leaving either terminus of the line at the same time. Although cargo is offering slowly for the steamer Georgia, it is expected that a big cargo will be on board when the vessel is ready to sail. At New Westminster the steamer will take on a shipment of pressed hay in bales, being sent south by the Brackman & Ker company, and other shipments of general freight are offering at Vancouver and Victoria. The Georgia will proceed here after calling at Comox.

Although local exporters of lumber have not taken advantage of the demands from Mexico for lumber, owing to the great local market which is in excess of their supply, Puget Sound mills have contracted to send shipments and some sawmills of lumber are expected shortly from Sound mills to be loaded on the Georgia at this port.

OHIO MAY COME

Damaged White Star Vessel May Follow Northwestern in Dry Dock

It is probable that the steamer Ohio of the White Star line, damaged at Cape Nome because of collision with ice, will be temporarily repaired in the north and brought to Esquimalt to follow the steamer Monmouth on the blocks of the dry dock. Work on the Northwestern being carried out by the B. C. Marine Railway Company is progressing most satisfactorily and it is expected the steamer will be ready for service again in from three weeks to a month. It is expected by that time damaged steamer Ohio will have been brought south to go into the dry dock for repairs.

The steamer President which arrived at Seattle after a trip of 6 days and 20 minutes from Cape Nome, brought news that it is the opinion of informed persons that without the occurrence of storms not to be expected at this season of the year, the work of salvaging the steamer Ohio can be accomplished successfully. Passengers from Nome aboard the steamer President who inspected the distressed vessel, stated that while the two openings made in the steamer's hull are serious, the work done is progressing so speedily that favorable results are anticipated. Lighters alongside are aiding in the discharge of cargo, and pumps are being kept in constant operation to keep down the intake.

According to accounts of the wrecking furnished by arrivals in Seattle, a scene of wild confusion followed the sinking of the big steamer against a mass of submerged ice. The collision occurred shortly after 1 o'clock on the morning of June 12. A number of firemen off duty were asleep in the steamer's fore peak at the time, and passing into the forward hold to get away from the thrashing flood created consternation among a number of shoremen being taken to St. Michael's.

As the Ohio struck, Capt. Brown was in the crew's nest looking ahead at the ice fields. He immediately repaired to the deck, and with the assistance of his officers succeeded in allaying panic to such an extent that boats could be launched. One of the boats was suspended in its descent from the davits by the cutting of a rope by an Italian. A number of Greeks, Italians and other laborers were thrown into the water. Otto Anderson and one Chinese are known to have drowned. It is believed that all others were saved by gaining a foothold on the ice.

Chief engineer Raymond is given especial mention for clever service in subduing the disorder that otherwise would probably have cost many lives. Capt. Brown and every member of his crew are freely complimented on their execution and tact at a time when danger appeared great.

The trip of the Ohio from the point where she struck to the roadstead at Nome, where repairs are now being made, was covered with great difficulty. The weight of water forward raised the stern and propellers into the air, and it was only when sunken beneath a swell that force to the wheel could be obtained. Shortly after the collision thirty-three feet of the vessel measured in the forward compartment. Capt. Brown is quoted as stating that he did not anticipate the slightest danger when he struck the ice, and was proceeding with a moderate speed through a field of what appeared to be slush ice.

The services of A. C. Lamoreaux, a diver, were obtained upon the vessel's arrival at Nome. His investigation showed one puncture in the forward part of the hull measuring nearly twenty feet.

NEW CANADIAN LINER

Another Vessel Ordered for the Dominion Line Fleet

Following the announcement that the Dominion line had placed an order with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., for a 14,000 tons twin-screw steamer, to be employed in the company's Liverpool and Canadian ports passenger service, and to be named the Alberta. It is learned that Harland & Wolff, Ltd., have received another contract for a sister liner to be called the Albany. In this connection the Liverpool Journal of Commerce says: "The passenger traffic in all classes between the Mother country and Canada has increased in a very remarkable manner of recent years, and with this increase there has naturally come the inclination of greater comfort in travel. But it will be found—when the Alberta and Albany take their places in the Dominion line's Liverpool and St. Lawrence service next year—that nothing has been lacking on the part of either owners or builders to place steamers that will answer the fullest expectations of the most exacting traveller, whether he be a first, second or third-class passenger. Whilst they will be steamers of good speed, it is to the comfort and arrangements of internal accommodation that they will principally appeal to the discriminating public."

CHANZY IS WRECKED

French Cruiser Is Expected to be a Total Loss Near Shanghai

The French Cruiser Chanzy, reported ashore at the saddle near the mouth of the Yangtze river, is stated to be a total loss. Several wrecking tugs, and French, Chinese and Japanese warships went to her assistance, but failed to accomplish anything. The Danish salvage steamer Protector also proceeded to the Chanzy, and worked in vain endeavoring to float her.

The Chanzy is an armoured cruiser of 4,903 tons displacement and 8,300 horse-power. Built at Bordeaux between 1894 and 1896, she cost \$260,000. She is well armed, has four torpedo tubes, and carries a crew of 375.

NEW GIANT LINER

Hamburg-America Line Orders Vessel to Exceed Tonnage of Atlantic

The Hamburg-America Line has ordered a new vessel for the Atlantic service, which is to be larger than the White Star's Adriatic. The new floating monster will have a displacement of 23,700 tons, and will probably make her first voyage in 1909.

The reason for constructing such enormous vessels is the tremendous increase in Atlantic traffic, and the novel requirements of travellers. In this connection a large shipowner told an interviewer that "Americans are travelling more and more every year, and it is not only rapidly of transit that is required, but the passengers desire comfort. Years ago it was thought that the best word had been said in the construction of palatial liners. But it is only necessary to examine the most up-to-date vessels, and those for which designs are now being prepared, in which provision is made for swimming baths and other luxuries never contemplated a few years ago, to appreciate the great advance that has been made."

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS

Many of Crew of Steamer President Left the Vessel at Cape Nome

Wholesale desertions at Cape Nome were reported by the Steamer President on her return. Forty sailors attendant were missing when the steamer was ready for return. No serious inconvenience in this department was occasioned, owing to the fact that the passenger list was small. With the engine room complement the crew was different. Fifteen firemen failed to report for duty at the time of departure. The absence of the stokers would not permit the employment of the steamer's full boiler equipment, and slow steaming resulted.

MARINE NOTES

The transport steamer Messrs. Vickers & Maxlin are building for the Mexican government for the Pacific Coast is to be 245 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. She will have a cruiser bow and ram, and will be classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

While home orders for shipbuilding have decreased by 25,000 tons since March, 1906, the foreign orders to British shipbuilders have risen by 171,000 tons.

G. M. Bryde, a Norwegian shipowner who has sounded the Norwegian government with reference to the granting of a subsidy for a new line of steamers between Norway, Galveston and Mexico, has been officially informed that there is at present no prospect of obtaining state aid for such an undertaking.

The French have lost heavily of late. The cruiser Sully was lost entirely in Hong Kong, then the typhoon caused further losses in Hong Kong harbor, but apart from these three have been mishaps to the home fleet, including the submarine disaster and the deplorable explosion in Toulon dockyard.

After loading 2,000 tons of coal at Nanaimo for Cape Nome, steamer Hydades is loading general cargo at Tacoma for the northern mining camp.

The American Hawaiian steamship service operating from Tacoma and Seattle to Salina Cruz on the Pacific and from Puerto Mexico, the opposite terminal of the Tehuantepec railroad and New York on the Atlantic is shortly to improve its service, giving a fortnightly steamer instead of monthly as at present.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has discarded the broad white stripe painted around the hulls of its vessels, and hereafter steamers in this service will wear a coat of solid black. Black paint not showing the dirt does not require renewing often as white paint and the saving by the change will net a large sum in the course of the year.

The steamer Coya passed out yesterday from Nanaimo for San Francisco and South America with cargo from Puget Sound.

The steamer Strathgairn passed up to Comox yesterday from Portland to load bunker coal for her voyage to Shanghai with lumber.

The steamer Tordenskjold is due from San Francisco to load another cargo of coal at Nanaimo.

The steamer Tordenskjold will leave from the outer dock this morning at 7.30 a.m. instead of from the Belleville street dock, owing to the extreme low tide. She will also leave from the outer dock tomorrow morning at 7.30 a.m.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company gives notice of the following sailings for San Francisco. The steamer Sonoma on June 25 and steamer President on June 28.

The British bark, London Hill from Liverpool for this port with general cargo, was spoken on June 18, at latitude 37, north, longitude 37 west.

The steamer Minnesota, of the Great Northern line passed out yesterday from Seattle for the Orient with a big list of passengers and between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of general cargo.

The French steamer Admiral Jaurguiberry, which is bringing a large number of Japanese from Honolulu to this port is coming via San Francisco at which port she was due yesterday.

The tug Lorne towed the schooner Lyman D. Foster from Ladysmith to Port Townsend yesterday. The schooner is loaded with coal for Santa Barbara.

The steam schooner Hornet arrived at Seattle yesterday from Eureka, California, with 600,000 feet of redwood lumber on board for Dawson. The steamer Dolphin will carry the cargo to Skagway, where it will be taken over the White Pass railway to be transhipped to the river steamers at White Horse.

What a Pity

That ambitious people through hard work invariably neglect health—it is pitiful to look into their pale, tired faces and see plainly written there the evidence of transgressed law.

The penalties of overwork are as easily seen as they are hard to bear—sleepless nights—tired mind and body—heart trouble—nervousness—all sorts of uncomfortable feelings.

Happily if these symptoms have not been so long established as to be chronic, Ferrozone will cure them.

Its mode of action is very simple. Its curative power very great. It makes people eat more because it creates a wholesome feeling of hunger.

If you want strength and endurance, use Ferrozone—it will give it to you. No other tonic so full of nutriment and strength-making properties. Even one box will prove its enormous merits. Try Ferrozone, 50c per box.

SQUIRES IS A SWIMMER

Australian Pugilist Wins a Race at Santa Cruz Last Week.

Santa Cruz, June 22.—It was not known here until this morning that the Australian heavyweight pugilist, Bill Squires, was in town. Under the name of J. Russell, Squires has been a guest at the Sea Beach Hotel since last Sunday. He is accompanied by Judge J. Danten and Ed Russell, a trainer.

Squires was well able to keep his identity a secret as his daily plunges were taken on the east side beach, far from the spot where the summer visitors congregate. He was "discovered" only yesterday and all through a large number of days in which the Australian won by a slight margin from Fred Swanton, the local promoter and expert swimmer.

The distance covered was about half a mile, or to be more exact, from the beach to the pleasure ship Balboa and return. Squires won in the last few yards through superior staying qualities.

Squires takes a daily dip in the surf, sometimes two, and once walks both afternoons and evenings. One of his stunts is to strip to a pair of swimming trunks and in his hand the bathing cap, sun on the sands of the beach. The Antipodean will not leave here until Sunday morning, when he will return to his San Rafael training quarters. He has taken a decided fancy to the town, which he says resembles him in many respects, and the summer resorts. He will return here after his fight with Burns.

PURE FOOD INSURES GOOD HEALTH

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

INSURES PURE FOOD.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.



ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

THE ORIGINAL BRAND AND THE ONLY GINGER ALE WORTHY OF THE NAME

Roofing

Shingles, Metal, or Composition, can be repaired and put into good order at a minimum of expense by

THE N. A. G. SYSTEM

Enquire for particulars and prices

Newton & Greer Paint Co., Office: 46 Yates Street Phone 887

Corporation of the Municipality of the District of Saanich

Notice is hereby given that the court of revision for the above municipality will sit at the municipal office on Grandford avenue, on Friday, June 23, 1907, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of revising and correcting the assessment roll. All complaints must be filed at least ten days before the first sitting of the court.

Colquitz, B. C., May 21, 1907.

HENRY O. CASE, C. M. C.

NOTICE

Going away from the city on an extended business trip the management of my business will, during my absence, be in the hands of Mr. George E. Stackhouse, H. BOSTOCK.

BANK CLEARINGS

Report From Canadian Cities for the Week Ending June 21.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending June 20, showing percentage of increase and decrease compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, \$29,736,000; Toronto, \$23,850,000, inc. 8 per cent; Winnipeg, \$12,399,000, inc. 41.2; Ottawa, \$3,464,000, inc. 27.8; Vancouver, \$3,835,000, inc. 51.9; Halifax, \$2,810,000, inc. 8.3; Quebec, \$2,281,000, inc. 18.7; Hamilton, \$1,634,000, inc. 8.6; St. John, \$1,205,000, inc. 3.4; London, \$1,217,000, inc. 13.0; Victoria, \$1,055,000, inc. 61.4; Calgary, \$1,285,000, inc. 55.6; Edmonton, \$1,111,000.

Free samples of "Preventives" and a booklet on Colds will be gladly mailed you, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., simply to prove merit. Preventives are little Candy Cold Cure tablets. No Quinine, no Laxative, nothing harmful whatever. Preventives prevent colds—as the name implies, when taken early, or at the "Sneeze Break." For a seated cold or LaGrippe break it up safely and quickly with Preventives. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

London Tube System

London, June 22.—The last link of the late Chas. T. Yerkes' tube system of underground railway was opened today. The new line connects the northern suburbs with central London, and is eight miles long. It was begun in 1903, and runs on an average 60 feet underground.

Miss Maggie Hunter, Toronto, fractured her skull while attempting to get off a moving car, and died at Grace hospital.

THROUGH SERVICE TO All Eastern Points

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, and intermediate points to St. Paul and Minneapolis, connecting with eight different lines to Eastern and Southern points.

NORTHERN PACIFIC-BURLINGTON THROUGH SERVICE

to St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, with direct connections for Denver and Chicago.

Any Northern Pacific Agent will help you arrange your itinerary, give you rates and all information, and make reservations for you.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Northern Pacific Railway

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A. Portland, Oregon

Real Estate For Sale

FARMS AND ORCHARDS

100 Acres Metcoshin, 30 cleared.....	\$5,000.
Fine Orchard near the City.....	\$15,000.
155 Acres Saanich Road, house, etc.....	\$5,000.
1,000 Acres, good sheep farm, 30 miles out, per acre.....	\$20.
11 Acres blocks at Metcoshin, per acre.....	\$100.
10 Acres blocks, near town, per acre.....	\$100 to \$130.
28 Acres all under cultivation, near town.....	\$11,000.
100 Acres fronting on Langford Lake, per acre.....	\$50.
14 Acres, all cleared and tile drained, per acre.....	\$400.
Fine orchard near city.....	\$25,000.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Nice residence off Oak Bay avenue, 2 lots.....	\$4,700.
Fine residence near St. Charles Street.....	\$9,000.
Residence, 8 rooms, 1 acre, Craigflower Road.....	\$8,000.
On Dallas Road, 10 rooms, large lot.....	\$8,000.
On Michigan Street, 10 rooms, furnace, etc.....	\$7,500.
Off Oak Bay avenue, 8 rooms, lovely situation.....	\$6,000.
Store and 3 houses, Spring Ridge.....	\$5,500.
On Cadboro Bay Road, 7 rooms, hot air heating.....	\$4,000.
On Pandora Street, 7 rooms, stable, etc.....	\$5,200.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

20 Feet on Government Street, close to Yates Street.....	\$5,500.
Corner lot and brick store on Yates street.....	\$10,500.
Brick block on Johnson Street corner.....	\$35,000.
30 Feet on Yates Street.....	\$15,000.
Brick block on Government Street.....	\$33,000.
Brick block on Government Street.....	\$45,000.
Residence lot on Michigan Street.....	\$1,250.
Residence lot on Battery Street.....	\$1,250.

A. W. MORE

34 Broad Street Corner Trounce Avenue



WE employ the most efficient staff of trained interior and exterior decorators, who are always available to visit town or country homes to confer, advise and submit schemes and estimates free of cost.

MELROSE CO., LIMITED

Painters and Art Decorators

40 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

GREAT NORTHERN BULLETIN

Special Round Trip Excursion Rates

—TO—

To All Points East

Dates of sale July 3, 4 and 5. Final return limit ninety days. For full information call on or address.

E. R. STEPHEN General Agent 75 Government Street, Victoria

Use telephone to Lady Smith.

WE SELL THE EARTH DRURY & MACGURN 34 GOVERNMENT ST.

8-ROOM HOUSE, near Fountain, for a few days only \$25.00; 8-ROOM HOUSE, Church Hill, \$4,000, charming home; 10-ROOM HOUSE, Fort Street, \$10,000, new house, good value; others up to \$15,000. LOTS everywhere, \$375 up. FARMS, 3 acres up to 600. MONEY TO LOAN—FIRE INSURANCE. BEST LIFE POLICY—Mutual Life of Canada. Lowest rates, largest dividends.

Arthur V. Kenah

Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Accounts audited, investigations made, certificates furnished, absolutely guaranteeing accuracy. Extensive home and foreign experience. P. O. Box 135.

A Bicyclist Recommends Pe-ru-na.

He says: "I have been a bicyclist for over five years. Last spring I caught cold causing catarrh. I took Peruna, and am well. I often recommend Peruna to my friends."



MR. JOHN PERRAULT.

Mr. John Perrault, 335 Davidson street, Boulevard St. Paul, near Montreal, Canada, writes:

"I have been a bicyclist for over five years, and last spring I caught cold and did not take anything for it, for I thought it was not bad enough, but it came to catarrh. I was so discouraged that I didn't know what to do. I could not sleep. I always felt tired and troubled."

"Finally I began to take Peruna. After I had taken one bottle I felt better. I took another one, and now I am well. I would like to always feel as I do to-day. I often recommend Peruna to my friends."

Close Confinement.

Mr. G. W. Woodbury, Rogers, Ohio, formerly Captain and Center of the Hiram College Basketball Team, writes:

"There are times in the life of every student when excessive study and too close confinement and attention to the object in view will tell on your health."

"I have found that when body and mind alike are weary and refuse to work, a few doses of Peruna restores

lost strength and invigorates one quicker and more permanently than anything I know."

"It gives one nerves of iron and muscles of steel, and assists the mental activities together with the physical to a wonderful degree."

The athlete knows the importance of being in fine form. Peruna is a valuable assistant to anyone who wishes to keep himself in vigorous health every day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ORE FOR ONTARIO MUSEUM

Specimens to be Used for Educational Purposes in the East

Specimens of British Columbia minerals are to be included in the collection in the provincial museum of Ontario for the benefit of the many students of, and experts in, mineralogy who frequent that splendidly equipped institution.

Clarkson W. James, private secretary to Hon. R. E. Yrre, minister of education for Ontario, under whose office the museum is conducted, is in the city, and yesterday he called on Hon. R. G. Tatlow, acting minister of mines, for the purpose of arranging for a supply of specimens from this province. It was Mr. James' plan to visit the various mining centres in order to secure his collection, but he has found that all the trouble and expense he contemplated can be saved. When he stated his business and intentions to Hon. Mr. Tatlow he was, he says, most courteously received by that gentleman, who offered to have him supplied with everything he was in search of.

"Canada for Canadians," said he "is the slogan of the new minister of education for Ontario. While it is no part of the purpose of the department of education to boom one province to the disadvantage of another the Ontario department is determined that the colleges and schools shall be qualified and equipped to present concrete testimony of the exact nature and variety of Canada's mineral resources and that students shall have the best possible opportunity of seeing at their own doors specimens of the different products."

The museum of the department in St. James' square, Toronto, is already

NERVOUS PEOPLE

Something You Ought to Know

"No nerves and never irritable. This is what our well known druggist, D. E. Campbell, says people report after taking Vinol. 'It is remarkable,' says Mr. Campbell, 'how many people buy sedatives and all sorts of opiates to quiet and deaden the nerves, when they are weakening their entire nervous system by doing so.'

"Nerve troubles are easily cured," continued Mr. Campbell, "it is simply a case of getting the general weakness, not the nerves alone, and that is just what Vinol does in the most direct and simple manner possible. It cures nerve troubles because it builds one up and makes one strong again. It invigorates the entire nervous system, makes new blood and vitality."

"Vinol contains no drugs, and you know what you are taking—simply the medicinal curatives found in cod liver oil dissolved in a delicious table wine and a little organic iron added. It is fast superseding old forms of cod liver oil and emulsions because it is so delicious to the taste and has such marvelous vitalizing power."

We say to every nervous, run down and debilitated person in Victoria, try Vinol, and if it does not cure you, come back and get your money. D. E. Campbell, Druggist.

OPINIONS DIFFER OVER DYKE SCHEME

Property Owners Oppose Plans of Promoters at Upper Sumas

Herbert Macklin, of Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd., returned yesterday from Vancouver, after attending a meeting at Upper Sumas in connection with the dyking scheme whereby it is proposed to dyke the whole of Sumas prairie consisting of some 30,000 acres of valuable land. The promoters of the scheme are American capitalists who recently obtained a concession from the Dominion government whereby all that portion of land known as Sumas lake containing over 1000 acres is to be drained and reclaimed afterwards handed over to the company.

Mr. Macklin discussing the proposition with a reporter of the Colonist said that the land in the immediate vicinity of the lake and known as Sumas prairie, comprised the finest tract of agricultural land in the province, being deep rich, black loam, but subject to overflow and flood from the high water of the Fraser river. When the concession of Sumas lake property was granted, the promoters approached the landholders of Sumas prairie with a scheme whereby their lands should be included within the dyking area and a dyking scheme was put before those interested, and after many stormy meetings was approved of, though much opposition to the scheme has been made manifest, many of the settlers claiming that the Sumas lake land when reclaimed would be valuable property, and that with this concession obtained the undertaking could be worked at a smaller cost to the settler. To dyke these lands the promoters were asking a sum of \$632,000, collected by taxation to cover a period of 40 years, bonds to be issued for this amount and be a charge against the property under dyke.

According to the assessment roll just issued, the dyking rate would amount to \$1.50 per acre each year, and in addition thereto, another assessment of \$1.00 per acre each year would be levied against the lands for the proper maintenance of the pumping system which it was proposed to instal as part of the undertaking.

At the meeting held at Upper Sumas on Wednesday last, to finally determine as to the advisability of the scheme considerable opposition was shown, and lawyers and engineers were in evidence to give their testimony, bearing on the undertaking. At the present time the Sumas prairie lands are valueless from an agricultural standpoint on account of the inundation by water at certain intervals, when dyked the lands would assume a value from \$75.00 to \$100 per acre and the Chilliwack and Sumas valleys would form important factors in contributing to the wants of British Columbia.

Mr. Macklin stated that already speculators were on the grounds purchasing any desirable properties within the dyking area of the Sumas district and last month a sale was made of 1000 acres of this prairie land. The Simon Leiser Co., Ltd., own a large tract of this land there and naturally took an interest in the reclamation of the property which would not only benefit all parties interested, but the surrounding country generally, as the B. C. Electric Railway company has announced their intention of extending their line of railway into this district, the reclamation undertaking is completed.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the promoters and those opposed to the project were each represented by counsel and G. H. Macdonald, of Vancouver, who appeared for the opponents of the scheme has since entered an injunction against the work being proceeded with.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen Sound, Ont., Manager.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

God Save The King!

Sir—More power to you! You hit the nail very straight on the head in describing the Victorians as "highly undemocratic." You have a specimen of this deadly apathy trying to get its claws where there is never the slightest recognition of the grand old strain "God Save The King" (our King).

In May last, one of a gentled and silent crowd assembled to welcome (a) that little iron man (Kuroki) at the parliament buildings. I wonder what he thought of it all when driving through the reception in the Old Country (see Illustrated London News).

The press editorials in dealing with such disloyalists, or else solemnly exclaiming "like it better," would have a more beneficial effect if they occasionally administered a smart rap over the knuckles in dealing with such silly excuses for this night as being "in a hurry," etc., and no time to raise their hats.

The King is never in too great a hurry to get to bed, and he is not a humbug of his subjects; and why should we not be proud to follow such an illustrious example? KATHY LESLIE.

McBride and Better Terms.

Sir—The following letter was handed the Times for publication and refused.

PHIL R. SMITH.

Editor Times—The attitude of the Times on this question is puzzling and is merely a question of hours until his death will result. Coming from California in the gold rush of '59, he mined in the Cariboo and the Omineca country with considerable success. Returning to Victoria he has lived here ever since. At one time he was reported to own considerable property in the city. He has been boarding with Mrs. Coomes, 291 Johnson St.

Empress Hotel Manager.

S. Gordon, who will manage the new Empress hotel in this city left Winnipeg last Thursday en route for Victoria and is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Mr. Gordon almost since the opening of the Royal Alexandra hotel in Winnipeg has been acting manager of St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, has arrived in the metropolis of the prairie to take charge of the C.P.R.'s new mammoth hotel there.

Weekly Rifle Shoot.

The regular weekly shoot of the Fifth Regiment took place at Clover Point rifle range yesterday afternoon with a fair attendance. There was a wind from 3 to 5 degrees at 5 o'clock, some of the best scores were: Capt. J. M. Winsby, 98; A. Langley, 92; Hospital Sergt., P. Richardson, 88; Gunner W. Winsby, 87; Sergt. A. Richardson, 83.

THE COLONIST PRINTER

The Victoria Colonist

Established 1858

DAILY AND
SEMI-WEEKLY

The Oldest and Most Up-to-
Date Newspaper in British
Columbia

IT IS BRIGHT
IT IS NEWSY.

The Colonist never issues less than 16 pages per day, and the regular Sunday edition consists of 24 to 26 pages, and contains the best news from all parts of the civilized world.

THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST

The Colonist

"MADE IN VICTORIA"
is equal to any first-class
metropolitan daily newspaper
published in Canada.

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Printing We have a modern equipment of presses and type which enables us to execute the very latest ideas in Commercial, Law and Society Printing. Nothing is too large or too small for us to handle. We make a specialty of Briefs, Plain and Illustrated Pamphlets, Catalogues, Programmes, Society Cards, and every description of Commercial Stationery.

Lithographing You will do well to consult us when you are in need of anything in this line. We specialize on Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cheques, Maps, plain or colored; Labels, plain or colored, varnished or unvarnished; and in fact we can give you anything you may desire in the most artistic and up-to-date style.

Binding This Department occupies the entire top floor of our building; is equipped with every appliance for producing anything in Bookbinding, and is a splendid auxiliary to our Printing and Lithographing Departments.

Stationery We carry a very large stock of Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags, Twines, Toilet Papers, Tengwell Blank Files, Loose Leaf Ledgers, Envelopes, Writing Papers, School Supplies, Office Stationery, etc., etc. Our prices are right. You do not need to send East for these goods: you can save money by patronizing a home firm.

A WELL EQUIPPED AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
PRINTING CONCERN

An unbiased presentation of fact creates confidence, and confidence—power.

If they would follow the public want, the party press should place this in their hat and act.

The fact of having a cabinet minister in the Dominion should go a long way toward assisting this Province with the Laurier government.

The Quebec governing power has long been a cause to both parties. Canada becomes a nation when her affairs are in the hands of those possessed of a wider range of vision.

The day of five-cent statesmen is passing, and in sending Mr. Thompson to Ottawa it was for the purpose of inciting the Western spirit.

Would it be indelicate here to refer to the fact that you must be giving expression to the views of the owner of your paper? That is about the way it appears to the man on the street, and with another election in sight you do not appear to realize your position.

This is the second time this Province has appealed to the Mother Country, and, sir, it may not be the last.

The first appeal was at the instance of the Pioneer, the second a Native Son. Respective of party, the message that Mr. Thompson carries to the throne can be endorsed by every native son of this Province.

It is too early yet to speak of failure. Canada had a quiet intimation on a form or occasion. The reply was not transmitted over the telegraph wires, but the marked activity within a certain group of Western politicians and an attention to Western affairs shows the power of recommendation contained in the little package from the Home Secretary's office in Downing Street. PHIL R. SMITH.

FINANCIAL NEWS

By F. W. Stevenson

CHICAGO STOCKS

Chicago, June 22.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2	91 3/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
July	91 3/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
Sept.	91 3/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
Dec.	91 3/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
Corn No. 2	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
July	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
Sept.	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
Dec.	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
Soybeans	46	46 1/4	45 3/4	46
July	46	46 1/4	45 3/4	46
Sept.	46	46 1/4	45 3/4	46
Dec.	46	46 1/4	45 3/4	46

July \$15.55 \$15.62 \$15.50 \$15.60
Sept. 15.77 15.90 15.77 15.90
Liverpool wheat—July opened 6s 11 3/4d, closed same.

BANK STATEMENT

New York, June 22.—The following is the bank statement for the week ending June 22:

Reserves on all deposits in U. S.	\$1,111,975
Reserves less U. S. deposits in U. S.	1,135,350
Loans dec.	5,403,100
Specie, dec.	1,765,700
Legal tender, inc.	1,075,100
Deposits, dec.	7,290,300
Circulation, dec.	42,800

Stocks and Shares

500 Richard Third Mining Co. 52c
1000 Richard Third Mining Co. 52c
14 B. C. Distillery Co. 150
2 Pacific Whaling Co. 110
10 Pacific Whaling Co. 110
14 North Canadian Fur Co. 810
1000 Canadian Northwest Oil Co. 110
Pacific Whaling Co. declared 23 per cent dividend on preference shares, and Richard Third has just paid 2 1/2c a share dividend.

A. W. MORE

Stock and Share Broker,
34 Broad St., cor. Trowace Ave.

Stocks

We offer subject to prior Sale,
1000 Western Oil Cons. 2 1/2
1000 Rocky Mountain Dev. 1 1/2
1000 Diamond Vale Coal 21
1000 Howe Sound Copper 600
375 Similkameen Mining & Smelting 220
4000 B. C. Annual coal 10
4000 Cariboo McKimney 10
2 B. C. Permanent Loan (class A) 130
5 Great West Permanent Loan 110
400 North Vancouver Ferry 510

WAGHORN, GWYN & CO.,
STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER

STOCKS

F. W. STEVENSON
Commission Broker
21 Broad Street

GRAIN

COTTON

New Advertisements

J. R. Osborne, the blind Socialist lecturer from Oakland, Cal., will deliver an address in the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday evening, June 26th. Workingmen of the world unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.—(Mars.)

WANTED—For summer holidays, a lady help or young girl; comfortable home by the sea. Box 962, Colonist. Je23

FOR SALE—Cheap, a young Holstein cow, freshly calved, at Mrs. Hobbs', Cadboro Bay. Je23

LOST—Between the city and Cedar Hill church, via Richmond Road, pocket wallet containing note book, sundry papers and about \$15. Owner's name printed inside. Please return to this office, Lib. real reward. Je23

WANTED—A good home for my 12 months old baby boy. Terms must be reasonable. Reply 555 Colonist. Je23

WANTED—Gas fitters and fitters' helpers. Victoria Gas Co., corner Fort and Langley Sts. Je23

FOR SALE—A quantity of standing hay. Apply Mrs. Short, Fairfield Rd. Je23

TO RENT—Part of furnished house near the sea for summer months. Apply Box 359 Colonist. Je23

WANTED—Smart lad for office. Apply in person to Arthur E. Haynes, care B. A. Trust Co., Ltd., corner Broad and View Sts. Je23

FOR SALE—120-egg Cyphers incubator, brooder, etc., complete, \$20. 153, Col. onist. Je23

FOR SALE—Lady's bicycle, coaster brake, \$15; Remington typewriter, \$30; 14-inch lawn mower, \$2; carpet sweeper, \$1; all in good condition. 137 Pandora St. Je23

WANTED—Representatives wanted that are well represented and known, to handle a high class security in California. Free trip to investors to investigate security. Good contracts, guaranteeing salary and commission. Good man should make at least from \$3,000 and up yearly. Write, stating past experience, 257 Couch Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Je23

WANTED—Furnish. Apply W. Holmes, Mount Talmie. Je23

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; situations or locations furnished; wages while learning; particulars free. Moler Barber College, 206 Carrall St., Vancouver, B. C. Je20

TO LET—Modern 10-roomed house, partly furnished. Apply Allen's, 37 Yr. Je23

WANTED—A general blacksmith. Apply Bragshaw's Wagon Works. Je23

WANTED—Capable salesman to cover British Columbia with staple line; high commissions, with \$100 monthly advance; permanent position to right man. Jess. H. Smith Co., Windsor, Ont. Je23

FOR SALE—Gordon setter dog pup, 6 months old; pedigree; cheap. Box 951, Colonist. Je23

WANTED—A small farm of 25 or 30 acres, with several acres under cultivation, at Sanich, Cowichan or S. S. Island; price not more than \$1,500. Apply 968, Colonist. Je23

LOST—From the residence of R. T. Williams, Rockland Avenue, a brindle bull dog pup, 5 months old. Reward on return to above premises. Je23

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BIRTH

LITTLE—On Saturday, June 22, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Little, Dallas Avenue, a son.

FULLER—On June 21, at Catherine Street, Victoria West, to Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Fuller, a son.

DIED

BACKUS—Joseph Backus, aged 72 years, relative of Kingston. The funeral will take place from Smith's undertaking parlors, 35 Yates St., on Monday, June 24, at 3:30 p. m. Friends please accept this intimation. Je23

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B. C.

Alberni Townsite

A number of specially selected lots, also acreage close in.

SPECIAL—Fruit Farm, close to Victoria, in excellent order; nice dwelling and outhouses, with every convenience, will be sold together with furniture, livestock and implements. A splendid opportunity, as the owner has satisfactory reasons for selling, and invites inspection.

\$900—Lot 60x168, beautifully situated; only 15 minutes from Victoria Post Office.

5 ACRES—Practically all cleared and in hay, close to the city; only \$2,100.

YATES STREET—Full sized lot, close in, for \$3,500; a good speculation.

JOHNSON STREET—Full sized lot, close in and nicely situated, for \$3,000.

DALLAS ROAD—\$3,300, Modern Bungalow, 1 1-2 lots, all frontage; bargain.

90 Acres, 16 cultivated, house, barns, stables, etc., fruit trees and small fruits of all descriptions; running stream, handy to railway and convenient to city; only \$5,250, including eleven head stock and buggy.

Small pieces of acreage fronting on Quamichan Lake; good fruit land; splendid fishing and shooting; close to station; \$60 per acre up.

1 lot and 2 houses on a corner in James Bay; 10 minutes from post-office; \$3,150.

DALLAS ROAD—Handsome dwelling situated on the best part of Dallas Road, will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately.

GORDON HEAD—A number of desirable fruit farms in this famous fruit-growing district. Call for list.

FARMS—A long list of large and small farms. Call for printed list.

TEXADA ISLAND—2230 acres of timber and mineral lands, also valuable for agricultural purposes, only \$5 per acre.

\$4,500—Large modern dwelling in James Bay, large piece of ground; cheap in order to wind up an estate.

\$4,000—Modern nine-roomed dwelling, corner lot (large), in James Bay; cheap in order to wind up an estate.

11 ACRES—Handy to Victoria, on a good road; good 6 roomed cottage and stable, first class poultry ranch. Price \$2,500.

3 Lots, James Bay, on 60 foot street, facing south, close to sea; size 21x135 each; all cultivated; \$1,100 for all; terms.

Full Sized lot and two houses on best part of Pandora street; \$3,150. This is cheap.

We Build Your Saving Account

OAK BAY AVE.—One half acre, cleared, little rock, fine building site, cheap at \$1,500.

9 Acres—Near Royal Oak, 4 acres planted in fruit trees (75) and strawberry plants (2000) balance lightly timbered, 2 roomed dwelling. Price \$1,750.

Near the Gorge—Five-room bungalow with all modern conveniences, one acre under cultivation, fruit trees, strawberry plants, flowers, shrubs, etc., including furniture, \$5,000.

Lovers' Lane—Two-story 8-roomed dwelling with every modern convenience; lot 60x145; price \$2,150. Terms.

On Linden Avenue—Pretty bungalow with large lot. Price and terms on application.

Shoal Bay—3 1-2 acres fenced, cleared and under cultivation; large strawberry patch. Price \$5,000.

Beacon Hill—5-roomed bungalow with all modern conveniences; choice lot. Price, \$4,200.

Gordon Head—5 rich acres, under cultivation; 600 fruit trees (5 years old); 2 1-2 acres of strawberries; plenty of good water; 1906 crop of berries (1 1-2 acres) sold for \$1,400. Price and terms on application.

One and a half miles from city—10 acres, of which 5 are under cultivation; 100 fruit trees, assorted, in full bearing; strawberries and other small berries, nut and oak trees; good supply of water; 3-roomed cottage, grand view. Just the place for a retired gentleman. Price, \$8,000.

Powderley Avenue—Two-story 7-roomed dwelling; large lot; only \$1,700.

About 22 acres on Victoria Arm, suitable for subdivision, one-half cleared, no rock, southern aspect, good water, 5-roomed cottage. Price, \$12,500. Easy terms.

Gordon Head—14 acres under cultivation, 625 young fruit trees, 1 1-2 acres in strawberries, good view of water; 2 cows, 1 horse, cart, harness and implements; an income producer. Price, \$8,400.

Craigflower Road—Handsome bungalow of 8 rooms, in pink of condition; all modern conveniences; one acre of land, on corner; planted in vegetables, flowers, shrubs, etc. Price, \$8,000. Easy terms.

Shoal Bay—2 acres on corner, near the beach; unimproved; little rock. Cheap at \$3,000. Terms.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

Several Thousand Acres on Vancouver Island of

Valuable Timber Limits

In Different Locations

For Full Particulars apply to

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 Government Street

CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date Apartment House pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern newcomers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

GRANT & LINEHAM

TELEPHONE 664

2 VIEW STREET

P.O. BOX 307

FIRST ST.—House, 6 rooms, sewer connection, bath, etc.; fair sized lot. Price\$1800

CALEDONIA AVE.—House, 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; lot 50x140. Price\$3000

NEW HOUSE—8 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 60x100 (concrete foundation), within 10 minutes' walk of city hall. Price ..\$3250

SPRINGVILLE—House, 1 1-2 storeys, 5 rooms, shed in rear; good sized lot. Price\$1200

COWICHAN RIVER—155 acres, 20 acres cleared, etc. Price ..\$3000

CROFTON—190 acres, 25 acres cleared, 35 acres in pasture; small house and all necessary outbuildings; good market for all produce. Price..\$12,000

GORDON HEAD—5 acres, all under cultivation, 600 fruit trees, large quantity of small fruits. Price\$6000

SHOAL BAY—2 acres good land, some fine timber. Price\$3000

Houses and Lots For Sale in all parts of the City.

Insurance Written Money to Loan

TELEPHONE A1092

BOND & CLARK

TELEPHONE A1092

14 Trounce Avenue

Houses

COBURG STREET, 5 room house; lot 60 x 120\$2,500.

JAMES STREET, 5 room cottage; lot 35 x 120\$1,000.

COOK STREET, 12 room house; lot 60 x 120\$6,000.

COOK STREET (corner) 12 room house; lot 60 x 120\$6,500.

COOK STREET, 3 houses, 7 rooms each, on 2 lots 60 x 120\$12,500.

COR. KELVIN AND TENNYSON RD., 4 room cottage, lot about 120 x 150, A-1 buy at\$1,800.

PINE STREET, 2 cottages, 1 1-2 story, 5 rooms each, electric light; lot 60 x 120\$2,300

Lots

LIVERPOOL AND ABERDEEN, Esquimaux, 2 lots 60 x 120 each \$325.

COBURG STREET, 2 lots 60 x 120, each\$800.

NIAGARA STREET, 3 lots between Rendall and Oswego, 60 x 114, each.....\$1,000

NIAGARA ST. and RENDALL ST., 1 lot 60 x 120\$1,000.

BELMONT AND MILNE ST., 3 lots 50 x 120\$2,100.

BELMONT AND MILNE ST., 2 lots 50 x 125; fine oak trees\$1,900

MILNE STREET, 1 lot 50 x 125\$700.

DOUGLAS ST., close to Maywood P. Office, 2 lots 40 x 120\$1,300.

ALPHA STREET, 5 lots, 40 x 120\$350.

ALPHA STREET, 2 lots 40 x 140\$300.

Farms

FANNY BAY—320 acres, 7 miles from Union bunkers, 1 1-2 story house, good stables, barn, etc., 70 acres cleared, water laid on; good orchard, A-1 property, 1-3 cash\$35,000.

SAANICH—35 acres (65 cleared), one story, eight room house, 2 barns, orchard, 300 feet waterfront.....\$20,000.

SOMENOS LAKE—40 acres, 10 cultivated, 15 slashed, small house, barn, outhouses, orchard, one mile from Duncan\$5,000.

ALBERNI DISTRICT, lot 26, 160 acres, per acre\$35.

CLAYQUOT DISTRICT—170 acres on Nahmist River, small house, one mile from Alberni Canal, 12 miles from Alberni, 7 acres cleared and 5 slashed. A1 soil, large quantity valuable timber. Price per acre\$10.00

Acreage

SAANICH—442 acres 100 cleared, \$7,000 worth of buildings, 1-3 cash\$35,000.

275 ACRES—Moss Street, very choice property, per acre\$2,500.

2 1-2 ACRES—Cook Street, near Fairfield Road, per acre\$2,000.

8 ACRES—Cook and May Street, an A-1 buy, per acre\$2,000.

9 15-100 ACRES—Cook and Bay St., very choice for subdivision \$20,000

20 ACRES—Gorge Road, 300 ft. water frontage\$13,000.

1 ACRE—Gorge Road, small house\$3,000.

14 ACRES—Douglas Street\$20,000.

5 ACRES—Corner Cook and Bay Streets, per acre\$2,500.

CRAIGIE LEA

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Valuable Cook Street lots at acreage prices. Furnished houses for sale or rent. Lots to exchange for improved property. Timber limits, Mines. Call and see me, or write J. A. CHAPMAN, Clarence Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—50 acres of land. Apply to Mrs. M. Anderson, Dawson Farm, South Saanich. Box 816, Colonsay. JY29

FOR SALE—52-acre farm, 14 under crop, 4 mile from city, close to station. Drainage, 12 wires; good house; stable for 12 cows; barns and other out-buildings; good wells and living streams. Apply J. T. Jones, Parson's Bridge. JY29

FOR SALE—42-acre lot of land in the "Chilliwack" section. Apply Joseph Hays, Nanaimo, B. C. JY29

FOR SALE—Ten acres of some of the finest fruit land to be found around Victoria, beautiful view of the sea and mountains, several acres ready for fruit. Apply J. T. Jones, Parson's Bridge. JY29

FOR SALE—Good building lot 60x120 off Burnside road, \$400, \$125 each; balance per agreement. Owner 139 Oswego street. JY1

FOR SALE—Port Angeles real estate for sale. Houses, lot, farm and tide lands. Inquire at 68 Blanchard street. JY29

FOR SALE—Cheapest farm property on the market, 47 1/2 acres South Saanich, partly cleared. Price \$1,000. May 1, \$2,500. Apply Lee & Fraser, Trunee avenue. JY1

FOR SALE—300 acres of land on Pender Island water frontage. Pinned, some cleared. Good water. \$500 per acre. Terms. B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

LOST
LOST—Last week, a Spitz pup with cream coat, spotted on back. Please return to David Ker, 312 Yates street, B. C. JY21

LOST—Between Government and South Turner Sts, \$30 in six \$5 bills; reward at Colonial. JY21

LOST—On Tuesday, a gold curb link brooch; reward, 929, Colonial. JY21

LOST—Sunday evening, small gold neck- lace; kindly return to this office. Reward. JY21

LOST—On Tuesday, 4th inst., probably at Pemberton or Courtenay road, a diamond and opal pin. Reward at this office. JY8

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES
FOR SALE—3-roomed brick house, with stone foundation; centrally located. Apply Box 268 City. JY21

HOUSE FOR SALE—Modern two-story well built, seven roomed residence, with 2 pantries, bath, hot water, supply and electric light. Close to sea, price \$3,000. easy terms. Apply 224 Simon St., near St. Lawrence St., James Bay. my21

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD
WANTED—Furnished room, with breakfast. Box 268 City. JY21

WANTED—Room and board for lady and girl 8 years; ground floor. Box 979, Colonial. JY29

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS
ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms centrally located, including heat and use of electric light. \$5 per month and upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St. JY11

WANTED—TO RENT
WANTED—Small furnished house, Address House 337, Colonial office. JY21

WANTED—To rent, house with ground suitable for poultry. Apply Box 253, Colonial. my30

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
WE FURNISH HELP of all kinds: farm, bush, sawmill, railroad labor, hotel help, etc., etc., male or female. Write Canadian Pacific Employment Agency, 506 Cordova St., West, Vancouver. JY3

TEACHERS WANTED.
WANTED—By the board of school trustees for the municipality of North Cowichan trained certificated teachers for the first division Duncan, Qualicum, Soanemo, Maple Bay, and Chemainus schools. Applications, with copies of testimonials, must be sent to the secretary of the board, James Norcross, Duncan B. C. JY22

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CABINET MAKERS
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54 Fort Street
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—54 Fort St. Good places; good wages to competent servants.

Y.W.C.A. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
20 Lower Fort St. DESIRABLE POSITIONS secured for girls on application to above address.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP
WANTED—Competent nurse to take care of infant. Apply mornings to 312 Yates St. JY15

WANTED—Young lady for soda fountain and ice cream parlor, good pay, steady work. Apply at Bancroft. JY11

WANTED—At once, ward maid. Apply Matron, Jubilee Hospital. my23

WANTED—At Spencer's Cash Girls. my26

WANTED—At once, experienced skirt and waist makers; also sewing girls and milliners. Apply Miss McMillan, Third Floor, Carr, Spencer's. my12

GIRLS WANTED—Apply Popham Bros., Biscuits and Confectionery. my8

WANTED—Two good house-to-house canvassers. Address Box 302, Colonial Office. my8

WANTED—At once, young girl or woman to assist in housework, daily or permanently. Chinaman kept. 6 Quebec street. my13

WANTED—A nursery governess; also a girl for very light housework. Apply Mrs. J. V. H. Matson, Head St., between the hours of 11 and 1. my18

WANTED—A young girl to do house- work morning only. Apply 130 Cadboro Bay Rd. my22

WANTED—MALE HELP.
WANTED—At once, steward for the Kelowna Club, Kelowna. Apply to Secretary, giving references and experience. An advance will be made for an assistant. JY22

WANTED—Bookkeeper; a single man preferred; applicants under 35 not considered; must be active, reliable and not afraid of work. Apply, stating salary expected, to P. O. Box 587, Victoria. JY22

WANTED—Smart lad for office. Apply in person to Arthur H. Cooke, at A. Trust Co. Bld., corner Broad and View Sts. JY22

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced office clerk, competent to take charge, desires engagement; highest references and testimonials. Address J. P. Carr, 101 Box 83, Victoria, B. C. JY21

WANTED—Good man with experience to take charge of fruit ranch; highest salary paid. 922 Colonial. JY29

WANTED—Two boys to learn plumbing trade. Apply John Colbert, 4 Broad St. JY29

APPLICATIONS are requested by the Plimley Automobile Co. for position as experienced chauffeur. Will please state past experience and salary can devote and salary expected. P. O. Box 717, JY19

WANTED—Young man 17 to 18 years of age to work in office; must give local reference as to good character and honest; with little office experience preferred. Apply Colonial office. JY19

WANTED—Youth by Plimley Automobile Co., Government street, to act as chauffeur at office assistant. Apply in writing, giving references and past experience if any. P. O. Box 717. JY15

WANTED—Good Grocery Clerk, one with experience, preferred. Good wages to suitable man. Apply by letter to Box 589, Colonial Office. JY19

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 per day. Steady employment to good men. No previous experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont.

GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No money advanced. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill. JY15

WANTED—Young man for soda fountain and ice cream parlor, good pay, steady work. Apply at Bancroft. JY11

MEN to learn barber trade; situations guaranteed; from 6 to 8 weeks complete; special inducements at present; particulars free. Apply to Victoria College, Seattle, Wash., or Vancouver B. C. JY14

WANTED—Young man to carry newspaper route in vicinity of Jubilee Hospital and Willows beach, one with horse preferred. Apply at the Colonial office before 1 p.m. JY13

WANTED—Immediately smart youth, 14 years. Apply W. Acton, grocer, 94 Yates St. JY2

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED—To sell fire extinguishers; increasing demand for fire protection; big profits to salesmen. Wardsworth Chemical Works, 610 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—Just on the Market. Just on the Market. Vancouver manufacturer needs good men to represent the very latest novelty. Agents are coming money. Get wise, start working for yourself. Everybody buys on sight. profits over one hundred per cent. Don't waste time asking foolish questions, but send one dollar for finest samples in America. For terms, write to Box 4, 435 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C. my7

WANTED—One desire to secure the services of four men capable of earning from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a year. Are you satisfied with your present income or do you desire a business that will result in an increasing income each year and enable you to retire in comfort? If so, covering your connection with the largest and strongest financial institution in the world. I am now authorized to make such contracts with men of character and ability and a course of professional instruction will be given to the right men. Apply Jas. S. Reay, 1001 Market St., New York 10, B. C. McKinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Needwork by the day or at home. 116 Johnson St. JY22

WANTED—A widow lady would like a position as housekeeper to an elderly lady or gentleman. Box 948 this office. JY22

A LADY desires pupils for piano in Victoria, Colquhoun Lake District. A pupil of Dr. Fisher, Toronto Conservatory of Music, lately of Peje Storck. Box 4, Colonial. my9

YOUNG Scotch couple desire work on fruit or mixed ranch. 911 Colonial. my9

YOUNG MAN—Married, with experience in general store and wholesale drygoods warehouse, also a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; requires trustworthy position. Address Box 142, Colonial office. JY27

FOUND
FOUND—A grey horse, strayed, about 1,550 lbs., owner may have same by calling at B. C. ranch, Cadboro Bay, and paying expenses. If not claimed on or before June 30 will be sold for expenses.

TEACHERS WANTED
TEACHER WANTED—For the North Saanich school; services to commence after the holidays. Salary, \$60. J. W. Brethour, Sec. of School Board, Sidney P. O. JY19

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Pony; fine driver; weight over 700 lbs.; 7 years old; also light wagon and harness, been used only 6 months. Apply at A. Bancroft. JY21

FOR SALE—3 cows and good cream separator, \$165 if taken within thirty days. These cows made 1100 pounds of butter in twelve months. G. S. Perkins, Glenford avenue, near Royal Oak. JY1

FOR SALE—Five good milk cows. R. C. McRae, Cedar Hill Road. JY22

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred, registered, Jersey bull, 3 years old; one team of general purpose horses, harness, \$100 each; new surrey and harness; threshing machine, 6 horsepower, only used once; manure spreader, and fanning mill. Address Box 21, Duncan. JY1

FOR SALE—Pony and cart; good driver and perfectly quiet. Apple W. O. Wallace, the Cash Family Grocer, Yates and Douglas Sts.

WANTED—Horse suitable for lady, ex- change good fast driver. 835 Colonial office. JY13

FOR SALE—An opportunity. Good stock birds, black and white Orpingtons, white game, all laying eggs, 1100. Apply Mrs. S. L. others 75c. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road, Tel. 3337. my29

WANTED—Team, Young, 15-1600; wagon fowls, Minorca, Orpington. 8 Colonial. my21

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and horse house and acre and 6 room house, lot, centrally located. Apply J. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. JY1

WANTED—A Goat, to draw baby car-riage, "filly" preferred. Reply M. C. 221st office. JY22

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS
TO LET—Two housekeeping rooms; gas range; use of bath. 193 Johnson St. JY22

TO LET—Furnished, one single and one double room. 152 Pandora St. JY22

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 187 Fort St. JY22

TO LET—Three furnished housekeeping rooms; central. 57 View St. JY21

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 47 View St., Central. JY21

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room, suitable for lady or man and wife. 49 First St. JY29

TO LET—Rooms with first class board. Rooms are unusually large, pleasant and well furnished. Fifteen minutes walk from Post Office, on car line, enquire 141 Menzies street. JY11

TO LET—One suite of 3 housekeeping rooms, with pantry, also one suite of 2 rooms, with pantry, all furnished. 120 Vancouver St. JY19

TO LET—Furnished room, suitable for one or two; modern, new house. 144 Michigan St. JY15

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front room, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan Street, James Bay. JY15

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnis- hed rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, Corner Bidegate Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. W. M. H. (formerly Rest House). JY15

TO LET—Nicely furnished 8 room house. JY14

TO RENT—Nicely furnished 8 room house with or without board. 107 Courtenay street. my28

TO LET—Furnished rooms, Carberry Garage, with or without breakfast. Phone B066. JY24

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board Piano and phone, Bellevue, Quebec St. Third house from Parliament buildings. my7

TO LET—Two well furnished bedrooms, or sitting and bedroom, with bath, electric light and phone. 15 Bell St., Tel. B605. my21

TO LET—RESIDENCES
TO RENT—Dwelling, Rockland Ave., with 6 room, ground, nice view, etc. B. C. Land & Investment Co. JY29

TO RENT—Furnished house for July and August. P. O. Box 601. JY29

TO LET—Completely furnished house for one month from July 1. 22 Carr St., James Bay. JY29

TO RENT—Two furnished houses im- mediate possession. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. JY12

FOR SALE—Residence and three large lots, corner Moss and Richardson Sts. Possession 20th June, terms if wanted. Apply on the premises. my24

TO LET—Large Modern Dwelling on Rockland avenue, and about 1 acre of ground, splendid view, \$50 per month. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. my23

MISCELLANEOUS
ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information, plans, and news for business men. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months trial.

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; situations or locations for business; wages while learning. Particulars free. Modern Barber College, 200 Carrall St., Vancouver, B. C. JY22

A DANCE will be held in Metchosen hall on Monday, June 24. Gents, \$1.00; ladies free.

TO RENT—A chicken ranch on line of E. & N. Ry., handy to Victoria; poultry stock can be purchased reasonably. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government St. JY29

FOR SALE—2 Appropriations in the Victoria No. 2 Building Society. Flint & Co., 15 Trunee ave. JY9

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE—Ladies and gentlemen. 219 Yates street, Phone B725.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, 2 miles from Victoria, water guaranteed, twelve acres a half acre on river front, care and fenced, 5 roomed house, stables, poultry houses, etc., yielding \$312 per annum on a two year lease. Price \$2,000. Balfour, Todrick & Co., 511 Homer street, Vancouver, or P. O. Box 165, Vancouver. my3

OSTRICH FEATHERS and dolls cleaned and cured. Mrs. R. Wilson, 115 Fisgard street.

SCOTCH WHISKY—A well established firm of Scotch Distillers and Blenders are appointing agents in Canada for the sale of Scotch Whisky, and invite correspondence from houses of standing with good distributing organization in this province. With reply kindly state agencies at present carried. Address W. J. B. Brown's Advertising Offices, 22 Beaufort St., Glasgow, Scotland. my9

WANTED—To purchase diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china, A. A. Aronson, 85 Johnson St. JY22

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, china, etc. A. A. Aronson, 85 Johnson street.

TEACHERS WANTED
TEACHER WANTED—For the North Saanich school; services to commence after the holidays. Salary, \$60. J. W. Brethour, Sec. of School Board, Sidney P. O. JY19

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE—New Singer sewing machine; money wanted; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 954, Colonial. JY22

FOR SALE—At a bargain, lady's bicycle, never used. Address Box 754, Colonial. JY22

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch. 50 Dallas Road. JY19

GLADSTONE—For Sale. Address Victoria Transfer Co., city. my1

FOR SALE—Sloop ready for sea, 30 feet over all, 8 feet 4 inches beam, large cabin, 5 tons, iron ballast on board. Apply W. E. Devereux, C. E., 123 Richardson street. JY19

FOR SALE—Brand new launch. For particulars address "G.R.S." P. O. Box 620. my19

ENGINEER WANTED
Applications will be received by the undersigned, assistant of Engineer to superintend the construction of a sewer system in the City of Fernie. Apply with references, stating experience and salary wanted. J. W. NUNN, City Clerk. Fernie, B. C., March 15th, 1907.

WOOD FOR SALE
WANTED—500 people to buy wood, only \$3.00 per cord, delivered. Leave orders at Taylor Mill Co., 210 Government street, or phone 594. JY29

EDUCATIONAL
PRIVATE TUITION—Classics, French, German. Mr. L. Gill, 187 Fort St.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE
WANTED—To buy, small row boat; must be cheap. 922 Colonial. JY29

WANTED—Cheap for Cash, lot in James Bay District preferred. Address P. O. Box 441, City. JY5

WANTED—To purchase, a dog house, ad- dress, stating price wanted, Box 501, Colonial. JY19

THE ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS, BUSINESSES. COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STS. ADELPHI BUILDING.

HORSE AND LOT, with splendid view, corner Cook and Franklin Sts.; electric light, sewer, etc.; choice position and surrounded by fine property.....\$3,500

A 12-ROOMED HOUSE, James Bay; electric light and large lot.....\$7,000

NEAR C. P. R. WHARF, James Bay, on Menzies St., 8-roomed house, modern conveniences.....\$5,000

VICTORIA HOUSE, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, close in. Each.....\$2,500

MARY AND SKINNER STS.—Two lots and small 2-roomed brick addition and foundation.....\$1,650

TWO CHOICE BUNGALOWS, Oak Bay. TWO LOTS—Menzies St., near C. P. R. Station, each with 1/2 acre.....\$4,000

LOTS—Government St., near Niagara St. Close to park. Each.....\$1,500

CHILWICK LOT on Michigan St., near Victoria House.....\$1,500

LARGE LOT (1 1/2) Beacon St., with right-of-way at side and back.....\$1,500

LOT—Admiral Road, 60x117.....\$450

LOT—Menzies St., near Victoria House. ALSO SOME ACREAGE SUITABLE FOR ORCHARDS.

TO LET—One house and one bungalow; rent \$20 and \$21.

158 ACRES Goldstream district, 14 acres ready for plough; stream through land.....\$850

Terms can be arranged on most of above.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. Limited. 30 Broad Street.

\$3500—Cordova Bay, 3 acres with water frontage, all cleared, nice cottage, most beautiful situation on the Bay.

\$1200—Buys a nice cottage and two lots on Cameron street.

\$7000—Buys a house and two lots, con- servatory and all modern conveniences. James Bay District.

\$8000—Buys a house on St. Charles St. Beautiful grounds and stn. by.

345 ACRES—Esquimalt District, 8 roomed house, barn and outbuildings, \$20 per acre.

HEISTERMAN & CO. 75 Government St. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

LANDSOWNE ROAD—Five acres, with valuable buildings, garden, shrubbery, etc., 1000 feet street frontage, a valuable property for residence or subdivision. \$10,500.

PANDORA STREET—Good modern house all conveniences, nice location. Price \$2,800.

JOHNSON STREET—Large cottage with lot 90x120 on the sunny side of the best block on the street, would make a delightful home. Price and terms on application.

CORVOYA BAY—Two lots with beach frontage 100x300 feet, good 5 room cottage, all cleared, and in high state of cultivation. Price only \$2,000.

SECOND STREET—Fine six room cottage all conveniences, only \$2,500.

BELCHER STREET—Modern 12 room house, good location near and in good order. \$6,500.

GLADFORD AVENUE—4 acres all cleared and fenced and in high state of cultivation, apples, small fruits, etc. House, barn, stable, chicken house, very convenient, only \$4,000.

ST. CHARLES STREET—Beautiful modern residence, lot 120x200, grounds laid out with shrubbery, tennis court, etc. Price, etc., on application.

MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE INSURANCE WHITTEN.

GILSON & CO. Farms, City Property, Timber Limits. Real Estate and Confidential Agents. No. 72 Douglas Street.

\$3,000—Cottage 6 rooms and 5 lots, good corner, Stable and barn, garden with large fruit trees.

\$1,250—Cottage and lot, 55x175, stable and fruit trees.

\$3,500—Cottage 6 rooms and 4 lots splendid location, Imported Acacia hedge.

FOUR ACRES—Royal Oak, snap No. 1; 8 acres off Burrard road, snap No. 2.

1 acre Victoria West, snap No. 3; 25 acres Cordova Bay road, good building, snap No. 5.

10 acres, Ganges harbor, snap No. 6;

100 acres Farm, So. Saanich, snap No. 7;

4 1/2 acres, Fairfield estate, snap No. 8;

vacant lots, Dallas road, snap No. 9;

Cottage 4 rooms, bath, Dallas road \$750, snap No. 10.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Small cash payment all that is required.

NOTICE
IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Caroline Cook Smart, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased, are required to file and prove their claims by the 1st day of July 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned duly verified, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors. Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 31st day of May, 1907.

SIX-ROOMED cottage North Park Street, modern conveniences; good lot. \$5,000.

10 ACRES Esquimalt Lagoon, all cleared; \$5,000.

ONE lot Linden Avenue, price \$1,300.

8 ROOMED DWELLING—Stone and brick cellar, modern conveniences; about one acre of land, tennis court. \$7,000, terms. my22

\$7,000 Strawberry Vale \$500.

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES.
41 Fort Street.
We have removed to more commodious quarters at 41 Fort Street, near Broad.

—CHOICE BUYS—
ONE of the finest building lots in city, 60 feet on Linden avenue and 110 on Scoresby street, \$2,000.

SIX lots on Trutch street.

THREE lots on Collinson street.

LOTS in Victoria West.

GOOD 9-roomed house with 1/2 acre ground, and one of the finest views in the city.

VICTORIA HARBOUR—The finest wharf site in the city, for price and terms see office.

FRUIT LANDS IN THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

MINING PROPERTY.
Silver Lead Mine, Soanemo district. A snap. Copper property on West Coast. Working bond.

Gold-Silver Mine. Developed

ROBT. WARD & CO., LD. REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT. Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

A 5-ROOM BUNGALOW; all modern conveniences; lawn, trees and garden; close to South Turner Street. Price, \$2,450; terms.

TWENTY ACRES facing the Gorge, with house and outbuildings; three miles from city. \$13,000; terms.

8-ROOM HOUSE and two 3-room cottages standing on two lots; close to Douglas Street car line; a good income proposition. \$9,000; terms.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, 60x120 each, on Superior Street. \$850 each; terms.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT on Kingston Street, James Bay. \$1,200; terms.

1 1/4 ACRES at the Willows, close to the Exhibition Grounds—A snap—\$2,650. Terms.

NEW 5-ROOM MODERN RESI- DENCE, commanding a beautiful view of the city and straits, close to High-school, including all the new and modern furniture, together with piano; \$8,000.

EIGHT ROOM HOUSE; solid brick, mod- ern conveniences, cellar under whole of house, situated on Courtney street, high situation. Price \$4,750; \$1,750 cash. A snap.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE modern conven- ences on large lot on First street. Price \$2,200. Terms.

LOT 60x120 on Michigan street, between Oswego and Montreal streets, \$750. Terms.</

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROTHERS

Phone 1485. 904 1/2 Government St.

DWELLING—7 rooms, modern, fronting on Gorge waters; good fruit trees; on large lot; a beautiful home; easy terms. Price, \$4,000.

DWELLING—5 rooms, complete, beautiful little residence; good fruit and nice lot; terms half cash. Price, \$1,500.

DWELLING—1 acre sea frontage; good house in good condition; good garden. Price, \$3,500.

DWELLING—Scorsby St., one of the finest in the city. Price, \$10,000.

DWELLING—Nagara St., James Bay, new, complete, 8 rooms. Price, \$3,200.

DWELLING—James Bay; good bungalow; large lot; a beautiful home; 8 rooms; near park. Price, \$5,000.

DWELLING—Nagara St., near Beacon Hill; 7 rooms, modern, new. Price, \$4,500.

DWELLING—Esquimalt Road; half acre garden; good house, 5 rooms; good poultry run. Price, \$3,500.

DWELLING—Cloverdale Ave.; 6-roomed bungalow, new, ready for occupancy. Price, \$3,900.

DWELLING—Caledonia Ave.; 4 rooms, brick foundation; one of the model homes of Victoria. Price, \$3,250.

DWELLING—7 large rooms, modern in every way; good lawn; shrubs and flowers. Price, \$5,500, cash.

DWELLINGS—Powderly Ave., Victoria West; 2 good houses. Price, \$4,200.

DWELLING—Menzies St.; modern 10-roomed house. Price, \$4,750.

DWELLING—Menzies St.; 7 rooms. Price, \$4,100.

DWELLING—And 1 acre of land. Price, \$2,000.

DWELLING—St. Charles St.; beautiful residence, 10 rooms, modern. Price, \$13,000.

DWELLING—Corner Fort and Bank Sts.; 2 good lots. Price, \$3,200.

LOTS—Corner Ducess St. and Leighton Road. Price, \$500.

FOR SALE

50 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres. Cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses in good condition. On easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent \$150 per month.

For further particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES
22 Bastion street, Victoria.

EMPIRE REALTY CO.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers.
66 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

DAVE STREET—15 lots off Oak Bay Avenue. Price \$150 per lot, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

NIAGARA STREET—Lot 50x135 near the park; price \$1,300; terms.

ACREAGE—6 1/2 acres, divided into half-acre lots; all cleared, with streets graded on three sides; five minutes walk from beach. Price \$1,400 per acre; good terms.

5 ACRES at Shoal Bay; splendid subdivision property. Price \$1,500 per acre; good terms.

7.0 ACRES on Fourth Street at \$1,500 per acre; terms arranged.

LEE & FRASER
11 TROUCE AVENUE.

ACREAGE

CORVOYA BAY—25 acres all first-class land on waterfront, adjoining piece subdivided in 5 acre blocks. Price \$150 per acre.

25 ACRES—3 miles from city hall, all fenced and cleared for \$1,500.

SAANICH—27 acres, good land for \$100 per acre.

STANBURY VALE—10 acres all cleared and fenced, ready to be seeded down. Price \$3,000.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—Loans made on city and suburban property at 6 per cent.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government St.

FOR SALE—Orchard land for orchards or market gardens, in Victoria, Lake and Metcosh districts. Swinerton & Oddy, 102 Government street. je9

VANCOUVER ISLAND REAL ESTATE CO.
Office, 51 Fort St. Phone 1241.

KING'S ROAD—Fine modern 8-roomed house; lot 60x150. Price, \$4,750; terms.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Large modern residence, with stable and 1 1/2 acres of land. Price, \$5,000; terms.

KING'S ROAD—2-story dwelling, with barn and chicken house; lot 50x150. Price, \$4,700; terms.

MENZIES STREET—Fine 11-roomed house, modern in every respect; lot 88x120. Price, \$7,500.

ELFORD STREET—Pretty modern bungalow, 4 rooms and bath, large lot. Price, \$4,750.

MICHIGAN STREET—8-roomed modern house, large lot with stable, etc. Price, \$6,000; terms.

FRANKLIN AND COOK—Good 5-roomed house, lot 60x120, modern conveniences; lot 60x120. Price, \$3,500; terms.

ANDORA STREET—Good modern 7-roomed house on large lot, 60x120. Price, \$4,500; terms.

BATTERY STREET—Choice building lot for \$1,200.

CARL STREET—Two choice lots, 60x120 each. Price \$1,500 each; terms.

CITY PROPERTY—FARMS NEAR CITY. DUNCANS, SAANICH, LADYSMITH, ALBERNI, ETC.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

GRUBB & CAYZER

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
9 Market Bldg., next V. & S. Ry Depot. Phone 1460.

18 LOTS on corner of Fort St. and Oak Bay Ave., \$1,200; corner lots, \$1,300.

4 WATER FRONT LOTS on Portage Inlet, about half acre each. Price, each, \$650.

KINGSTON STREET—Water front, Victoria harbor, 1 lot 60x120, \$4,500.

FERWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, \$1,500 for the four.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—4 lots 60x120, \$2,900 for the four.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—3 lots on car line, \$1,200 and \$1,400 each.

COTTAGE—4-roomed, modern cottage, new, close to Douglas St. cars. Price, \$2,500.

AN A1 BUY—Good 7-roomed modern house in 1-acre lot on Water St. \$5,000.

SEVERAL 10-acre blocks for sale. See our list of farms before buying.

For Sale, Residences ALL GOOD INVESTMENTS

ST. CHARLES STREET—9-roomed house; all modern conveniences; 1 1/2 acres; lawns, fruit trees, etc.; best residential part of the city. Price, \$13,750.

TERRACE AVENUE—9-roomed house, 5 bedrooms; modern conveniences; 1/2 acre; one of the finest views in the city. At a bargain for a few days only.

MICHIGAN STREET—8-roomed house; all modern conveniences; 50 feet frontage; fine garden, trees, fruit, etc. Price, \$6,500.

OAK BAY AVENUE—7-roomed house; all modern conveniences; 2 lots on a corner; fine garden, lawn, fruit, etc. Price, \$8,000.

YATES STREET—Near High school, very well built 10-roomed residence on stone foundation; all modern conveniences; large lot. Price, \$7,500.

FORD STREET—Nice 9-roomed house on stone foundation in good order, with three lots; beautiful lawn, shade trees, etc. Price, \$7,500.

STANLEY AVENUE—7-roomed house; modern conveniences; near Fort Street. Price, \$6,000.

DALLAS ROAD—Large 10-roomed house; lot 71x150; all modern conveniences; on stone foundation. Price, \$8,000.

NIAGARA STREET—Near Beacon Hill Park, 8-roomed house, 4 bedrooms and dressing room; all modern; lot full size. Price, \$4,750.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—7-roomed modern house near Russell station, with 4 lots. Price, \$8,000.

HEYWOOD AVENUE—Bungalow, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; large lot facing Beacon Hill Park. Price, \$8,150.

FORT BAY ROAD—6-roomed bungalow; all modern; 1/2 acre of land; easy terms. Price, \$3,700.

FOR SALE—LOT

GOVERNMENT STREET—Near Simeco, large lot. Price, \$1,750.

OAK BAY AVENUE—The best frontage on Oak Bay Avenue, 41x200 deep about 1/2 acre, for foot, \$20.

MICHIGAN STREET—Near Menzies, 132 feet frontage by 120 feet deep. Price \$2,700.

ACREAGE—In Oak Bay district, close to car line, divided into lots, only \$1,000 per acre.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW

Real Estate and Financial Agent
33 FORT STREET, Opp. Tourist Rooms

Money to Loan ON MORTGAGE IMPROVED SECURITY

Swinerton & Oddy

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the board of license commissioners of the city of Victoria for a transfer to Catherine Jane Meldram of the city of Victoria of the license for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Avenue Restaurant Saloon situated upon Douglas street in the city of Victoria and the Regent Saloon situated at the corner of Douglas street and Johnson street in the same city.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1907.

G. G. MELDRAM,
Administrator of the estate of James Watson Meldram, deceased.

Houses and Lots for Sale

Also Farms and Ranches.
List your properties for sale with me.

G. B. Hughes
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
50 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

For Sale

"ARIADNE" auxiliary Yawl as she lies in Victoria harbor with complete outfit including 15 hp. Buffalo engine, storage batteries, electric light, registers, tonnage 25, length 47, breadth 15, depth 7, sail area 2500 square feet. Apply CREASE & CREASE, 17 Fort Street.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Bernard Maguire, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 7th day of July, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned duly verified and all parties indebted to said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 6th day of June, 1907.

MCPHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN,
Solicitors for the Executors.

EXAMINATIONS FOR INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS AND MACHINERY

Examinations for the position of Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Machinery, under the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901, will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, commencing on Monday, June 24th, 1907. Application and instruction book can be had on application to the undersigned, to whom the former must be returned, correctly filled in, not later than June 17th. Salaries, \$110 and \$115 per month.

JOHN PECK,
Chief Inspector of Machinery,
New Westminster, B.C.

A BARGAIN

44 LOTS

Lying between 2 car lines and within one minute's walk of either car line. A splendid location, with fine view. Fine level land no rock. Price \$9,500.00.

Easy terms; 1-3 cash, balance in one or two years.

Size of lots, 25x120.

There is money in this proposition for you. Call and get particulars.

LEEMING BROS., Ltd.

22 FORT STREET

JOHN DEAN

108 Government Street

Residence—one of the best in the city.

8 spacious rooms, bath, store rooms etc.; all modern improvements; exceptionally well built; in fine condition; with large lot, choicest of locations, affording a good home can secure at reasonable figure and terms, well furnished or unfurnished. Reason for selling, much diminished family.

Dairy Business For Sale

As a going concern; good round of customers; Oak Bay; 2 lots; \$900.00; near avenue.

Money to Loan

On First Mortgage at Lowest Rates

A. W. JONES, Ltd

28 FORT STREET

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

7-ROOM HOUSE on Menzies Street, \$3,675.

1. MODERN COTTAGE on Dunedin Street, 2 lots, \$1,600.

HOUSE on Fernwood Road, \$3,900.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE at Oak Bay, \$1,700.

2 COTTAGES on Hill Street, \$1,200.

1 LOT on St. Andrew Street, \$1,100.

LOTS on Burnside Road, \$800.

1 LOT at Oak Bay, \$300.

1 ACRE near Jubilee Hospital, \$1,900.

2 1/2 ACRES on Cook Street, \$1,900 per acre.

3 ACRES Shawngnan Lake, with waterfront, \$210.

74 DOUGLAS STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

Treats Life

OXYDONOR is not a drug nor a medicine, nor does it operate on any principle known to medication.

OXYDONOR causes disease to disappear because IT TREATS LIFE. By its application, the human organism is fortified to any degree necessary to rid itself of disease, as long as the vital organs can play their part.

Oxydonor

is the cheapest as well as the best way out of disease. It is not difficult to apply. It can be carried in the pocket and used any time. In every form of disease, the action of the OXYDONOR is the same—it intensifies vitality.

Mr. W. B. REYNOLDS, Halifax, N.S., writes Dec. 26, 1905: "I consider your Oxydonor a little wonder. After using it a few weeks, Rheumatism, from which I was suffering for a year or more, entirely left me. No person afflicted with Rheumatism should be without one."

OXYDONOR is necessary for every man, woman and child on earth. It will serve the family, and last a lifetime. Write for our descriptive literature. It is important you should have it.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations. There is BUT ONE GENUINE Oxydonor—and that has the name of the originator—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved in the metal. Look for the name.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.
17 St. Catherine St. West,
MONTREAL. 19
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Money to Loan

At LOW RATES

Robt. Ward & Co. Ltd.

TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA

WINNIPEG BROKERS

REAL ESTATE

Hanna Block Phone, 498.

\$1,200—3 roomed cottage; sewer.

\$1,500—House; 3 rooms, bath.

\$2,500—Small, cozy home, modern conveniences; chicken house and run, barn, large fruit garden of best quality. A bargain.

RESIDENCES AND LOTS, all sections and insurance.

A BY-LAW

To enable the Borrowing of a Further Sum of \$50,000. Secured upon the Frontage Rents or Taxes and Sewer Connection Rental with the Guarantee of the City of Victoria.

Whereas it is intended to borrow upon the security of the frontage rents or taxes

Money to Loan

On Approved Security At LOW RATES

Robt. Ward & Co. Ltd.

TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA

WINNIPEG BROKERS

REAL ESTATE

Hanna Block Phone, 498.

\$1,200—3 roomed cottage; sewer.

\$1,500—House; 3 rooms, bath.

\$2,500—Small, cozy home, modern conveniences; chicken house and run, barn, large fruit garden of best quality. A bargain.

RESIDENCES AND LOTS, all sections and insurance.

A BY-LAW

To authorize the Sale of a Portion of the Driving Park not required for Corporate Purposes.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate and being in Victoria District (now Oak Bay Municipality) and being a portion of Subdivision eleven of Section 28, Victoria District aforesaid purchased by the Corporation from the Bowker Park Company Limited, and which is more particularly described in a map or plan thereof deposited in the office of the City Engineer and which may be sold or disposed of by the Council at such times and upon such terms and conditions in all things as the Council may from time to time by resolution determine.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor upon the passing of any resolution of the Council sanctioning the terms of sale to execute, to the purchaser, or purchasers, such contract or contracts as he may be advised is or are proper for effectuating any sale or sales under the provisions of this By-law; and upon payment of the consideration money any sale, to the City Treasurer, to execute and cause the Corporate seal to be affixed to a conveyance of the property sold and any such conveyance when executed, shall effectually vest the lands granted thereby in the purchaser for an estate in fee simple free from all incumbrances, but no covenant for title shall be given by or on behalf of the Corporation.

3. All moneys received by the Corporation from the sale of the said described piece of land, or any portion thereof, shall be paid into and form part of the general revenues of the City.

4. This By-law shall before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act and shall take effect on the day after the final passing thereof by the Council of the City of Victoria.

5. This By-law may, for all purposes, be cited as "The Sale of Lands Authorization By-law (No. 2) 1907."

Enacted by the Municipal Council the 17th day of June, 1907.

NOTICE

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law, upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Corner Douglas Street, in Room No. 7, on Wednesday the 2nd day of July, 1907; that the poll will be kept open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and that WILLIAM W. DOWLER, City Clerk, has been appointed the Returning Officer of the said vote.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., June 19th, 1907.

A BY-LAW

To authorize the Sale of the Eastern portion of the James Bay Mud Flats, not required for Corporate purposes.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, and being all that portion of the James Bay Mud Flats, the property of the Corporation as is situate to the Eastward of the continuation of Douglas street and is more particularly described in a map or plan deposited in the office of the City Engineer and numbered 135; may be sold or disposed of by the Council at such times and upon such terms and conditions in all things as the Council may from time to time by resolution determine.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, after the passing of any resolution of the Council sanctioning the terms of sale to execute to the purchaser, or purchasers, such contract or contracts as he may be advised is or are proper for effectuating any sale under the provisions of this By-law, and upon payment of the consideration money any sale, to the City Treasurer, to execute and cause the Corporate seal to be affixed to a conveyance of the property, when sold, and any such conveyance when executed, shall effectually vest the lands granted thereby in the purchaser for an estate in fee simple free from all incumbrances, but no covenant for title shall be given by or on behalf of the Corporation.

3. All moneys received by the Corporation from the sale of the said described piece of land, or any portion thereof, shall be paid into and form part of the general revenues of the City.

4. This By-law shall before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act and shall take effect on the day after the final passing thereof by the Council of the City of Victoria.

5. This By-law may, for all purposes, be cited as "The Sale of Lands Authorization By-law (No. 1) 1907."

Enacted by the Municipal Council the 17th day of June, 1907.

NOTICE

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law, upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Corner Douglas Street, in Room No. 7, on Wednesday the 3rd day of July, 1907; that the poll will be kept open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and that WILLIAM W. DOWLER, City Clerk, has been appointed the Returning Officer of the said vote.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 19th, 1907.

A BY-LAW

To enable the Borrowing of a Further Sum of \$50,000. Secured upon the Frontage Rents or Taxes and Sewer Connection Rental with the Guarantee of the City of Victoria.

Whereas it is intended to borrow upon the security of the frontage rents or taxes

and sewer connection rentals imposed by the Sewers By-Law, 1902 (No. 400), the said sum of \$50,000 to be expended in the extension of the sewers within the City of Victoria.

And whereas it is proposed to give the guaranteed of the Corporation for securing the moneys so intended to be borrowed.

And whereas the said "Sewers By-Law, 1902" was validated by Section 42 of Chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1903-4 in so far as frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals were thereby assessed and levied upon the owners of land and buildings, and power was given by the reciting section to revoke and rescind the assessment and levy made by the said reciting By-Law upon occupiers of land and buildings, and such assessment and levy upon said occupiers was accordingly revoked by the "Sewers By-Law, 1902, Amendment By-Law, 1901" (Numbered 421).

And whereas the amount of the said frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals, chargeable for the year 1905 is estimated at \$17,600, and sums aggregating \$300,000 have been expended upon the security of the same under the provisions of the Sewer Loan Guarantee By-Law, 1902" (Numbered 402) and the "Sewer Loan Guarantee By-Law, 1903" (Numbered 430).

And whereas the moneys intended to be borrowed pursuant to this By-Law will be primarily charged and secured upon the frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals, assessed and levied and to be collected annually under the authority of the said "Sewers By-Law, 1902" now unincumbered amounting to \$3,122.

And whereas the amount required to be collected annually from the said frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals to pay the interest upon the said debt aggregating \$300,000, and to repay the said debt by sinking fund within fifty years is \$13,908, and the amount required to be collected to pay the interest upon the said additional sum of \$50,000, and to repay the said additional debt by sinking fund is \$2,328, making together the annual sum of \$16,236, and it is estimated that there will not be any deficiency.

And whereas it is proposed to borrow the said sum of \$50,000, upon debentures as hereinafter appearing.

And whereas, by the said recited By-Law No. 400, the said frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals, when received are directed to be carried to a Joint fund entitled "The Sewer Rental and Sewer Tax Fund," and are to be expended in the extension of the sewer system of the city, and the construction and maintenance of the same, and in making provision for the payment of principal, interest and sinking fund, where moneys are borrowed on the security of the same, in such manner and at such time or times as the Municipal Council shall from time to time think expedient.

And it is hereby resolved by this By-Law to give effect to such provisions:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The moneys raised under this By-Law shall be expended in the construction of sewers and for the purposes generally mentioned in this By-Law, and for no other purpose.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation to borrow upon the security of the said frontage rents or taxes and sewer connection rentals, and by way of guarantee upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole sum of \$50,000, currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.50-2.3 dollars to the one pound sterling) and to cause such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinafter referred to. The said sum of the City to be contained in the said debentures shall be in the following terms, or as near thereto as may be:

"The payment of the principal moneys and interest thereon under the terms of the said respective dates when the same fall due under the terms of this debenture, is hereby guaranteed by the Corporation of the City of Victoria."

3. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$50,000, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.50-2.3 dollars to the one pound sterling), each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$500.00 or the like, and subject to the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

4. The said debentures shall bear date of the day after the final passing of this By-Law, and shall be payable in fifty years from the said date at such place, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons, or either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

5. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, in each year, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain, or the United States of America, as may be expressed in the debenture and coupon.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain, or the United States of America, as may be expressed in the debenture and coupon.

7. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par, or at a discount, or to tender to pay out of the same so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and lithographing of the debentures and coupons, or with the interest coupons or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

8. So much of the moneys collected for and received by the City Treasurer under the provisions of the said "Sewers By-Law, 1902" (No. 400) as shall, after complying with the directions contained in the said "Sewer Loan Guarantee By-Law, 1902," and "Sewer Loan Guarantee By-Law, 1903," be sufficient to provide the annual interest on the moneys from time to time borrowed on the security of the said debentures and the annual sinking fund for the payment of the principal moneys due upon the said debentures shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be placed to the credit of the said debentures and thereon shall be paid the coupons or interest coupons, or either written, stamped, printed or lithographed, and thereon shall be paid the principal moneys borrowed, as the said debentures shall from time to time become due.

9. This By-Law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation, in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act, and shall take effect on the day after the final passing thereof.

10. This By-Law may not be altered or repealed save with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

11. This By-Law shall be cited as the "Sewers Loan Guarantee By-Law, 1907" and shall be published in the Victoria Daily Colonist on the 17th day of June, 1907.

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2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, after the passing of any resolution of the Council sanctioning the terms of sale to execute to the purchaser, or purchasers, such contract or contracts as he may be advised is or are proper for effectuating any sale under the provisions of this By-law, and upon payment of the consideration money any sale, to the City Treasurer, to execute and cause the Corporate seal to be affixed to a conveyance of the property, when sold, and any such conveyance when executed, shall effectually vest the lands granted thereby in the purchaser for an estate in fee simple free from all incumbrances, but no covenant for title shall be given by or on behalf of the Corporation.

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Whereas it is intended to borrow upon the security of the frontage rents or taxes

PROSPECT LAKE ACREAGE

Here is a Genuine Bargain in Acreage

One hundred

To Household

Summer has set in, with the customary hot weather. One method of keeping cool is to substitute a gas range for the coal and wood burner. Turn the valve, strike a match, put on your kettle, and there you are—Five o'clock tea is ready.

GAS RANGES

FOR SALE BY

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

E. E. GREENSHAW W. J. GRIFFIN
Phone 82 P. O. Box 683

ACCUMULATORS

RE-CHARGED PROMPTLY

Our New Plant is Now in Operation

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

SEASON 1907

New Tennis and Croquet Goods

Spaldings' Base Ball Supplies

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Sylvester's Chick Starter

It is a primary food for young chicks up to six weeks old, composed of wheat corn, millet, hemp, etc., so arranged that the tender chick can be fed immediately after hatching.

10 pounds, 50 cents; 50 pounds, \$2.50; 100 pounds, \$3.50.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 87-89 YATES STREET

Look In Our Window, Ladies!
Just Arrived - - - Hand Bags

Special Bargains for the
Next Few Days, from 75c to \$10.00

FRASER'S Government Street

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD Proprietors.

It Is Not a Mask

The complexion produced by using Shotbolt's Cucumber Tonic Cream is Skin Deep. It is acknowledged generally as the best application for Sunburn and Freckles, rendering the skin naturally soft and healthy. Gentlemen cannot get a better preparation for use after shaving.

Twenty-five cents a bottle at SHOTBOLT'S, PIONEER DRUGGIST, 59 Johnston Street, Victoria, B. C.

HON. R. McBRIDE TALKS TO LONDON AUDIENCE

Canada, British Columbia and Their Relations To The Empire

At the seventh ordinary general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in London May 11, a paper on "Some Phases of Canada's Development" was read by Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary to the High Commissioner's office, Dominion of Canada. The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., presided. There was a distinguished gathering present, amongst whom was Hon. Richard McBride, whose remarks are thus reported in the Journal of the Institute:—
Your secretary was kind enough to send me yesterday an invitation to this meeting, and at the same time an advance copy of the excellent address to which we have listened. On glancing over that copy, and with the eloquence of the Canadian ministers that I have had the pleasure of listening to in London still ringing in my ears, I felt I could not add much that would be of interest and productiveness to your discussion. However, tonight Mr. O'Halloran renewed his request, and asked me to say a word or two as a Canadian. You well know the section of Canada from which I come is the furthest removed from this great Imperial metropolis and probably be-

cause of this great distance there may be some disposition on the part of people resident here to imagine we do not keep so closely in touch with Imperial conditions as perhaps our brother Canadians who live further eastward. But if there are any who believe this to be the case, a visit to British Columbia would at once convince them that of all sections of the Empire that great province which I am proud to represent in an official capacity here this evening is just as loyal as any other section, and perhaps loyaler. It is a "large contract" to say that, but one which I do not hesitate to accept, and I say you may place the great province of British Columbia in the front rank of loyalty and Imperialism. The eloquent address which we have heard from Mr. Griffith was to me of more than passing interest. It is replete with interesting data, and the facts were so splendidly marshalled as to at once attract and hold the interest of this splendid audience. Unless people visit Canada, unless they come amongst us, they can scarcely realize the tremendous development the great Dominion is now experiencing! You have read the magnificent utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. They tell the story of Canada—its present greatness and its magnificent future. There may be some who would doubt that there is such promise for the future; but let me say that the evidence is at hand which will prove to the world the utterances this great metropolis has been listening to. The growth of Canada has been more than marvelous; at the same time it is permanent, and the statement made by our Prime Minister some months ago that this would be the century for Canada is one which I believe will verify itself. I was much taken by the splendid address given by Professor Leacock, whose mission, as we understand, will take him through all sections of this great Empire. The name of Dr. Parkin is pretty nearly a household word in Canada. We hear his lectures and read his speeches, and we are proud to think he has met with such splendid recognition in England. One cannot help thinking that his utterances have been made after great thought and study. Last, but not

A Pure Drink

Owing to the Pasteur-Berkefeld system of purification adopted

THORPE'S SODA WATER

—is the—

Best Drink

—in—

Victoria

Awards for excellence—Worlds Fair.

May we Ever be Able
to Serve a Friend and
Noble Enough to Con-
ceal it.

During the Warm Weather
Drink Your Friend's and Your
Own Health in

White Rock

Wherever You Tarry for Refreshment, Call for This Most Healthful of Mineral Waters.

SEE THAT YOU GET WHITE ROCK. THERE ARE SEVERAL SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

An experiment in buying a piano may be costly—more costly than one may care to admit. Behind the

Heintzman & Co.

PIANO

(Made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited)

stands a record of over fifty years—unblemished and unquestioned. No chances are taken here.

The powerful, yet sympathetic, tone of this piano has been the charm of the most cultured leaders in the home and the world's greatest artists during this long half-century.

SOLE AGENTS

M. W. WAITT & CO.

LIMITED

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

A DOUBTING THOMAS

Had His Falling Hair Stopped, and Dandruff Cured, Without Faith

H. B. Fletcher, Buffalo, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899, says: "Like many other people, I have been troubled for years with dandruff, and within the last few months my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had clipped very close. A friend recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I confess that I doubted his story; but I gave Herpicide a trial; now my hair is as thick as ever and entirely free from dandruff." "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing for regular use. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street Special Agents.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

New Goods on Special Sale Tomorrow

Ladies' Dressy French Skirts and Dressing Gowns are Placed on Sale Monday

Directly imported from the French Capital at a special price concession from the manufacturers for the whole purchase, enables us to commence the week with such a desirable offering. Fashion's favorite skirts are to be found, stylish skirts to a degree, conscientiously man-tailored and finished. They certainly comprise one of the finest collections of Ladies' Fancy Skirts yet offered. New and exclusive styles at special sale prices on Monday.

Sale of Ladies' Light Colored Dress Skirts

REGULAR PRICE, 1 at \$4.50. Sale Monday **\$2.50**
REGULAR PRICE, 1 at \$7.50, 1 at \$8.50, 1 at \$8.75. Sale Monday **\$4.75**
REGULAR PRICE, 1 at \$9.75, 2 at \$10, 2 at \$11.50, 5 at \$12.50, 8 at \$13.75. Sale Monday **\$6.75**
REGULAR PRICE, 1 at \$15, 2 at \$17.50. Sale Monday, ... **\$8.50**
REGULAR PRICE, 3 at \$20, 4 at \$25. Sale Monday **\$14.50**

DESCRIPTIONS FOLLOW:

LADIES' CREAM VOILE SKIRT, trimmed with lace insertion, and tucked. Regular \$4.50. Monday **\$2.50**
LADIES' VOILE SKIRTS, colors cream and pale blue, shirred yoke, deep flounce tucked and shirred. Regular, \$8.50. Monday **\$4.75**
LADIES' CHINA SILK SKIRTS, white only, body of skirt shirred and tucked with deep flounce, finished with lace. Regular \$8.50. Monday **\$4.75**
LADIES' SKIRTS, in silk and voiles, colors grey, cream, white and fawn, shirred yoke effects and clusters of small tucks with rows of insertion between tucks, deep flounce with ribbon trimmings. Regular \$13.75. Monday **\$6.75**
LADIES' VOILE SKIRTS, in Nile and cream, body of skirt tucked with deep shirred flounce. Regular \$17.50. Monday **\$8.50**
LADIES' SKIRTS in SILK AND VOILE, colors Nile, pale blue and cream, body of skirt shirred with rows of silk lace insertion between shirring, deep flounce also trimmed with silk lace, drop-lining of silk. Regular \$25. Monday **\$14.50**

Sale of Ladies' Full Length Dressing Gowns

REGULAR PRICES: 1 at \$3.50, 3 at \$4.75, 5 at \$5.75. Sale Monday **\$2.90**
REGULAR PRICES, 9 at \$6.75. Sale Monday **\$3.75**
REGULAR PRICES, 3 at \$8.50, 2 at \$8.75. Sale Monday **\$5.75**
REGULAR PRICES—1 at \$9.75, 2 at \$10.75, 1 at \$12.50. Sale Monday **\$7.50**
REGULAR PRICES, 1 at \$13.50, 2 at \$14.50, 4 at \$15.00. Sale Monday **\$8.75**
REGULAR PRICES, 2 at \$20.00, 1 at \$21.00. Sale Monday **\$13.50**

DESCRIPTIONS FOLLOW:

LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS in plain and figured chambray, colors blue, mauve and pink, Kimono and Princess styles, with embroidery trimmings. Regular prices \$4.75 and \$5.75. Monday's sale **\$2.90**
LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS in chambray and cashmere, colors blue and pink, sailor collar of white embroidery, finished around bottom with deep flounce. Regular \$6.75. Monday **\$3.75**
LADIES' ACCORDEON PLEATED DRESSING GOWNS in pink and blue and cream Nun's veiling, with lace trimmings. Regular \$8.75. Monday **\$5.75**
LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS, in figured muslin, colors blue, pink and mauve. Princess style, with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion. Regular \$12.50. Monday **\$7.50**
LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS in silk and muslin, colors white, blue, mauve and pink. Princess style, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$15.00. Monday **\$8.75**
LADIES' SILK JAPANESE DRESSING GOWNS, Kimono style, colors pale blue and pink. Regular \$20.00. Monday **\$13.50**

For Dainty Summer Wear We Offer Tomorrow Pure Irish Linen Robes, Hand Embroidered, for \$11.75

A special buy enables us to offer this bargain chance tomorrow. The choice Robes are made in light and heavy weights, hand embroidered, genuine pure Irish linen. On special sale tomorrow.

1,000 Novels for Summer Reading Go On Special Sale 10 Cents Each Copy

A great price concession from the publishers on this lot of 1,000 Novels enables us to give a week end feast for the reading public, desirous of securing handy inexpensive novels for summer reading. We give a number of titles included in this shipment only just received.

The Crimson Blind, by F. M. White.
A Twofold Inheritance, by Guy Boothby.
The Fortuna Filly, by Howel Scratton.
Count Zarka, by Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart.
The Pillar of Light, by Louis Tracy.
A Queer Affair, by Guy Boothby.
The Weird Picture, by J. R. Carling.
The Yellow Crayon, by E. P. Oppenheim.
Tommy Carteret, by Justus Miles Forman.
The Cardinal Moth, by F. M. White.
Farewell, Nikola, by Guy Boothby.
A Prince in the Garret, by A. C. Gunter.

WORKS BY E. P. OPPENHEIM.

A Monk of Cruta.
A Daughter of the Mirionis.
The World's Great Snare.
A Man and his Kingdom.
A Millionaire of Yesterday.
The Mystery of Mr. Barnard Brown.
As a Man Lives.
The Survivor.
The Great Awakening.
Mysterious Mr. Sabin.
The Traitors.
A Prince of Sinners.
The Yellow Crayon.
BY COULSON KERNAHAN.
Scoundrels & Co.
The Jackals.
BY RICHARD MARSH.
I Full Cry.

WORKS BY GUY BOOTHBY.

A Bid for Fortune.
Pharos, the Egyptian.
A Maker of Nations.
Love Made Manifest.
A Prince of Swindlers.
The Red Rat's Daughter.
Long Live the King.
My Indian Queen.
Across the World for a Wife.
A Sailor's Bride.
Sheilah McLeod.
The Marriage of Esther.
In Strange Company.
The Kidnapped President.
My Strangest Case.
Connie Burt.
The Beautiful White Devil.
Dr. Nikola.
Farewell, Nikola.
A Queer Affair.
The Lust of Hate.

WORKS BY G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE.

Katerfelto.
Market Harborough.
Black but Comely.
Santarella.
The Brookes of Bridlemere.
Holmby House.
Sarchedon.
Tilbury Nogo.
Uncle John.

WORKS BY ARTHUR MORRISON.

The Dorrington Deed Box.
Chronicles of Martin Hewitt.
Martin Hewitt, Investigator.
Adventures of Martin Hewitt.

WORKS BY ANTHONY HOPKINS.

Mr. Witt's Widow.
Half a Hero.
Comedies of Courtship.

BY MAX PEMBERTON.

Christine of the Hills.

BY LOUIS TRACY

Rainbow Island.
The Albert Gate Affair.
The Pillar of Light.

WORKS BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

Geoffrey Hamlyn.
Ravenshoe.

WORKS BY MAX ADELER.

Random Shots.
An Old Fogey.
Elbow Room.

BY FLORENCE WARDEN.

A Sensational Case.

BY E. M. WHITE.

The Crimson Blind.
The Cardinal Moth.

BY HOWEL SCRATTON.

The Fortuna Filly.
Tommy Carteret.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

No coarseness in WINDSOR TABLE SALT. Fine and pure as newly-fallen snow—so rich in delicious savour, once used, always used.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

CHOICE GIFT OF NATURE
The Beauty of Victoria Is Found in
Her Glorious Environment

Cities, like human beings, have characteristics. There are cities which boast of industries, the din and confusion of forges, furnaces, shops and factories; there are others boastful of incomparable climate, a maximum amount of sunshine, a minimum amount of cloud and gloom. Some boast of the progress made in city building, and some of the wealth of nature's resources near at hand. Not a few glory in their transportation facilities, their deep-water harbors, or network of railways, and indeed a city without municipal pride in its advantages and boastfulness of its glory is verging the border land of stagnation, and stagnation means ruin.

Beautiful Victoria, thrice blest by nature's beneficent gifts, has its gates swinging inward in token of welcome to the incoming stranger, be he prospective settler whose destiny will be linked to the city's future, or merely a wayfarer, here today—gone tomorrow—and swinging outward, that its curious and attractive design, Messrs. Kishido and Takata, two enterprising representatives of the land of the Rising Sun, are the proprietors of this miniature kingdom, having secured a concession from the B. C. Electric Railway company, the owners of The Gorge.

A novel and interesting feature of this great pleasure resort is the reversible falls, produced by the rise and fall of the tide, from which the appellation of "Rushing Waters" has been coined.

At night the illuminations are produced by thousands of electric lights peeping through the dense foliage, outlining rustic buildings and casting shadows that play about the feet of pedestrians seeking pleasure, of wood-croppers building altars. A picnic ground is an attraction for all those weary of the hum of the city, whence they may go with their luncheons, and the little ones, and enjoy a holiday on the moss carpeted terraces beneath the shade of the giants of the forest, surmounted by the canopy of a cloudless sky. A bath house and bathing beach is a special attraction, and the apostles of Isaac Walton find their sport ideal on this finger of the sea.

It is the one spot that will linger longest and greenest in the memory of all tourists and visitors, and is therefore one of the city's most valuable assets. Now that the tourist season approaches, it is safe to say that nowhere on the continent could one find a more charming spot or more delightful weather conditions for a summer holiday than at Victoria during this season usually so hot and enervating elsewhere.

Orchestral concerts and moving pictures are provided among the other attractions for the pleasure of the visitor, while there have been provided swings, games, giant strides, Aunt Sallies, etc., for the youngsters, that their day out may be one long to be remembered and talked about as an event in their young lives.

The Gorge, Victoria's Play Grounds—Victoria Arm, the City's Most Valuable Asset; a Rowing Course of Indescribable Interest and Beauty

was just enough blue haze to mellow the rays of the sun. There was a stillness that, had it not been for the beauty of environment, would have invited melancholy. I turned the bow of my craft toward the arm of the sea, and over its stern there was a picture of grandeur, majesty and beauty, a composite blending of the mighty works of Nature with the handiwork of man. Before me were the lovely and perfect terraces of British Columbia's parliament grounds, rising out of which was one of the most magnificent parliament buildings in all the British colonies. Its massive dome outlined, on a background of snow-covered mountains, the peaks of the Olympian range; magnificent the contrast and wonderful the scene. The city and all its environs bathed in the warmth of a perfect day in June—roses, carnations and honeysuckles filled the air with fragrance, and just yonder, apparently within the distance of a stone's throw, was a great mountain range, the towering peaks of which seemed to penetrate the very heavens, for from their snow-clad summits great rolls of snowy cloud continued upward as if vying with the ranges for appreciation of

the picture was made complete in its homelike detail by a beautiful water spout lying at the waters' edge, allowing the wavelets to cover his shaggy paws, which were overhanging a low retaining wall. It was a scene to conjure with, and its impressions will not be forgotten while memories of Victoria are retained. I continued on, apparently lost in wonderment and admiration. I stopped rowing. My oars lay in the locks, while my little craft drifted with the current. A bathhouse on the lines of an Indian bungalow, with a broad veranda, an overhanging roof, was moored to the rocks; about it an eddy was playing that drew my little boat into a rock-bound inlet, arched over with the interlacing branches of arbutus trees that grew on either side, its nose rested on a bit of sandy beach, while I viewed the wondrous panorama which lay before me. It was a restful semi-rural scene. There were city homes, and virgin forest, there were cows at pasture on the hillside, there were beautiful gardens and well kept lawns. I drank it all in; it is stored away in memory's warehouse, it will be frequently recalled as the years go by. Pulling out into the stream once

narrowed again into a mere thread of the sea spanned by the bridge you have seen, I passed beneath it, and on the starboard was an inviting little landing to which I moored my craft. I found myself at the approach to a public garden, in the very centre of which was an old mansion house, the home of some thrifty farmer in years gone by, now transformed into a pleasure resort where tired, thirsty and weary humanity might find a resting place and a "little something" to cheer and stimulate if needs be. It was just such an ending as I would have made had I the designing of the terminal of a delightful course; the fall was just long enough to create the desire to rest and take refreshment. Altogether there was nothing lacking to give the trip zest and piquancy; it was full of surprises, it was a panorama in nature, at the threshold of a lovely city. Its beauties should be perpetuated in song and story. On its banks the novelist could let his imagination run riot, the poet's imagination would rise to lofty heights. Its value falls far short of deserving appreciation by those who enjoy its glories every day. They should experience the monotony of the plains,

greatly facilitates the transport of logs from the woods to the mill, and as the majority of the mills are so situated that the largest ships may load within a few yards of the saws, the cost per 1,000 feet of handling Douglas fir and other West Coast lumber is small.

Next to the Douglas fir comes the giant arbutus or red cedar. This extremely valuable timber also attains its greatest size on Vancouver Island. Its commercial importance is accentuated by the fact that the forests on the other side of the International boundary, that until recently contained large bodies of red cedar, have been practically denuded, and from now on Vancouver Island and a portion of the mainland littoral have to be depended upon for the chief, if not the sole, source of supply. The time is even now approaching when it will be considered too valuable for use in the manufacture of shingles and devoted exclusively for the production of interior furnishings of the best class.

There are at least twenty varieties of merchantable timber native to Vancouver Island. The two mentioned above, however, form the basis of present commercial exploitation, but others will come into the market in the near future.

It cannot be denied that the field for Vancouver Island timber as a merchantable proposition is only limited by facilities for transportation. There is a constant and growing demand from the prairie provinces, and it should not be forgotten that as "New" British Columbia opens up, there will be an increasing demand there. Overseas opportunities will be dealt with later on. Announcement was recently made of two new mills to be erected, one on Esquimalt harbor and the other at Port San Juan, and these are only the forerunners of many more that will perforce be built to supply the rapidly increasing demand. One interesting fact in connection with the mill of the B. C. Graham Lumber Company, about to be constructed near the

mouth of Mill stream, on Esquimalt harbor, is the use to which its product will largely be put. Some of the prominent shareholders are connected with the lumber industry in Southern California, and it is the intention to cut a large amount of box lumber that will be put into shape for making boxes at a point on San Pedro bay, as the nearest point on the coast to Los Angeles.

Another use to which Vancouver Island lumber will be put, and this defective and small-sized trees that cannot be utilized in any other way will be manufactured into wood pulp. Want of adequate capital has hampered the starting of this industry for many years, but the incessant demand has attracted the attention of investors, and even now work is actually under way towards the erection of two large plants, one on Vancouver Island and the other on the mainland. Mention of the market for this product will be made later on, but the fact cannot be too much accentuated that, now that all timber felled in British Columbia has to be converted into lumber within the province, there is absolutely no limit to the opportunities for extension of the sawmilling industry.

There are ten lumber mills immediately adjacent to Victoria, of which six are in operation at their greatest capacity. The details are as follows:

	Feet Per Day.
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co. (Chenailus)	320,000
J. A. Sayward mill	40,000
Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co. ..	30,000
Taylor mill	15,000
J. Leigh & Sons	15,000
Lemon, Gonnason & Co.	10,000
Total	430,000

In addition to these there are several firms cutting quite a large amount of lumber such as Moore & Whittington and Weller Bros. Mention must also be made of the new mill of the Sutton Lumber & Trading Co., at Mosquito harbor, near Clayoquot. This is the largest shingle mill in the world, besides having a heavy lumber cutting capacity.

Forty per cent of the lumber exported over the seas during 1905, or 20,392,072 feet went from the mills of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, at Chemailus, in 15 vessels bound for Australia, England, South Africa, West coast of South America and Antofagasta. These mills also shipped a large amount to Manitoba and the Northwest, approximately 5,000,000.

THE STREAM AND WOOD

An Ode to the Skylark—A Game Warden Appointed
By H. F. Pullen.

There are still a few people in and around the city who affect to disbelieve that there are skylarks in this neighborhood. They innocently enquire whether the birds that have been heard were not meadow larks. It is useless to affirm to the contrary. They know better. There is no satisfactory way of proving these "doubting Thomases" (excuse the time-worn phrase) that the birds are really there. They will not go out and be convinced. They have not time. Perhaps the following verses handed to me by one who has heard the birds may have some effect. A meadow lark could not have inspired such an effusion:

Old friend in a new land
Pour your thrilling lay
Sing on with glad heart
Making the world so gay.

Bring back memories
Touching forgotten strings
Call up faces
Hallowed ethereal things.

Old friends greet you
Gazing aloft as of yore
Greet you in silence
Entranced by the notes you pour.

Two nests of the Alaskan Yellow Warbler have been shown me within the week, one in the roses which cover the porch in front of the residence of Mr. Hinchinson Siddall on Upper Pandora street, and the other in the cherry trees at the side of Mr. McIntyre's house on Stanley avenue. In each case the nest was built very largely of cotton threads gathered in the neighborhood. These birds are often called wild canaries. They differ from the orange-crowned warbler in being a brighter yellow and in the male bird having dark stripes up the breast. Another point of difference is in their not having the orange tint on the top of the head, and in the fact that they build their nests in a tree or bush instead of on the ground. Like the gambler, the Yellow Warbler when its nest is discovered tries to distract the attention of the visitor by pretending to have a broken wing and sprawling apparently helpless sometimes only a yard or two away. Although these birds resemble the canaries in appearance they differ from them in one very important point. While the canary is a



In the Gorge Park.

draped and festooned in national colors by day, a night hideout in a blaze of light hundreds of electric candles that shine and sparkle like the noonday sun in his glory. Here is the beginning of the radiation of a myriad of footpaths or walks out into the hillside or leaping over ravines and gullies by the aid of rustic bridges. The scenery provided, suitably tucked away in careless disregard for the puritanism of our forefathers; others overhanging the waters of the sea's finger, while still there are other seats in such close proximity to the paths that occupants may ever be "in the public eye."

In the very midst of all this wealth of nature's beauty there is a tinge of irony in a conspicuously displayed notice that: "Persons moving plants or shrubs will be prosecuted." The desire to "remove," or take, without the consent of the owner grows out of the desire to have, to retain some record of imaginary want, or because the thing desired is rare, scarce, or valuable. All these reasons considered, the notice referred to is a "redundancy of matter" for not only is the Gorge clothed in such a wealth of foliage as to make it invaluable, but the city of Victoria is robed in nature's gorgeous splendor. There are most inviting bits of landscape which so lend themselves to the artist's fancy, that in nooks and corners the disciple of the brush and palette may be seen vainly endeavoring to counterfeited nature's own work.

It is a delightful though impossible task, and yet it affords opportunity for development and study. The student finds here the retirement and solitude he seeks, to ponder over some weighty volume on science, sociology, religion or politics, or because the thing desired is rare, scarce, or valuable. All these reasons considered, the notice referred to is a "redundancy of matter" for not only is the Gorge clothed in such a wealth of foliage as to make it invaluable, but the city of Victoria is robed in nature's gorgeous splendor. There are most inviting bits of landscape which so lend themselves to the artist's fancy, that in nooks and corners the disciple of the brush and palette may be seen vainly endeavoring to counterfeited nature's own work.

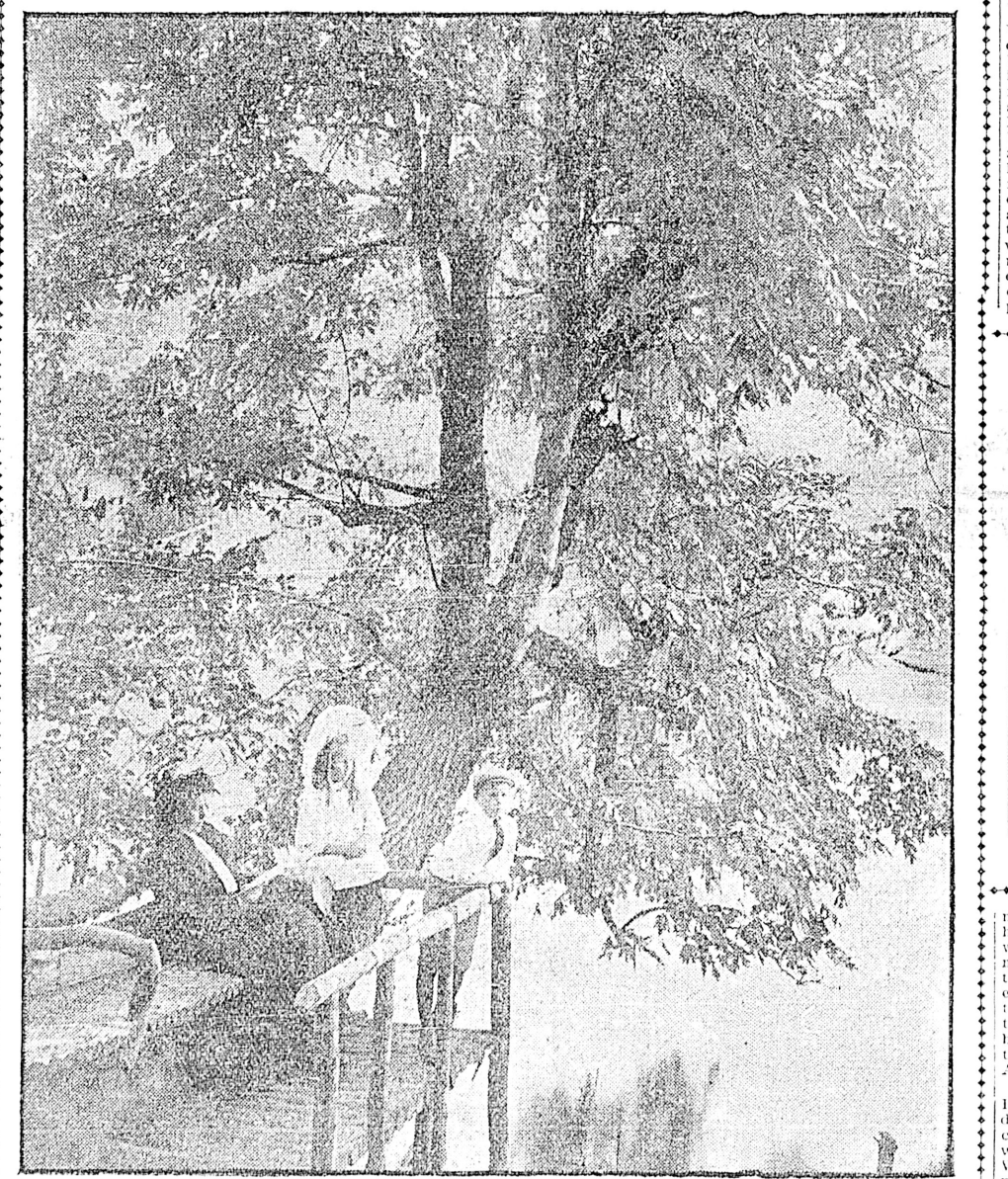
When first purchased by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., it was heavily timbered, there was a dense undergrowth so thick it was quite impenetrable; this is being rapidly cleared away, leaving the timber and everything else pleasing to the eye. Ten acres have now been carefully gone over, the transformation is complete. The contrast between today and yesterday tells the story of expended energy to provide a pleasing retreat for all who would seek the beautiful forest, the cool waters of a perfect bathing beach, the exhilaration of a pull on the quiet waters of Victoria arm, a stroll on gravelled walks winding hither and yonder, or a seat on some rustic bench upon which the ever-changing panorama of youth and beauty is ever passing in review.

Such is the Gorge park, the property of the British Columbia Electric Railway company, but in its glories it has entered into partnership with Victoria, it has become an asset to the city, for it is the pleasure ground of its people and the stranger within its gates.

AN OUTING ON THE ARM

Our Rowing Course Seen by a Globe Trotter

I have sat beneath "the shade of the sheltering palm" on the banks of the Pasig and watched the Tagalogs push their laden cascos to the Manila markets. I have sat on the artificially-made banks of the Yarra in the charming and delightful city of Melbourne, beneath the Southern Cross, and reviewed the national regatta and watched my last "bob" on the Sydney colors, I have pulled up the Leith in bonny Scotland and marveled at the magnificence and grandeur of Scottish scenery, but the most charming spot I have experienced was beneath the shade of the great pines in Victoria Gardens, on the Victoria arm of the peaceful Pacific. With no other object in view than to indulge a passion for rowing, I set out for a pull up Victoria arm, and had scarce turned the bow of my craft when a little craft as oarsman ever sat, when there opened up a picture the like of which mine eyes had never gazed upon. I pause to write a foreword. The air was tempered to perfection for a listless objectless pull. The sky was free from cloud overhead, but there was a graceful fringe of fleecy, filmy white hanging low along the horizon like the tracery of lace trimming about the extremities of a lovely garment. There



A Shady Nook Overlooking Victoria Arm.

man. Across this arm of the sea was thrown a mighty piece of masonry, bridging it for traffic, and immediately facing this gateway to San Juan Sound the new Empress hotel stood in stately magnificence. It was from this picture I withdrew as I pulled out into my course. As the picture receded new beauties were disclosed, other pictures came into view. There were here and there bits of old England reproduced in scenic effect, in ivy-covered brick residences with well kept lawns running down to the water's edge, reminding one of the old home land. Mossman's Bay in miniature has been transplanted from Sydney harbor, and glimpses of Australian home life are reflected in the cross-stained homes with brilliant trimmings, from which shaded walks lead down to boathouses on the water's edge, or to some shaded nook where lawns, settees and swinging hammocks invite one to a peaceful repose. Pulling away from the city, I passed beneath the railway bridge out into the open arm, away from the confusion of shipping. The city lies upon the one side, the last great commercial outpost of the Empire; the wooded hills, the suburban homes, the lovely gardens, arbors covered with bloom are the factors creating a most perfect landscape on the other. Here and there new houses are being erected, testifying to the city's growth and the wisdom of the homeseeker in choosing his site on the banks of this beautiful sheet of water. It would be invidious to mention the name of any one resident, and indeed I could not if I would, but in my memory of the passing scenes one picture stands out upon the canvas more vividly than any other. A projecting bluff or promontory, carpeted with mat of green, shaded with a marvelously beautiful growth of pine trees; just on the point were crimson lawn settees silhouetted against the grass-covered background;

more, I discovered a lone Indian on the beach, a last remnant of a mighty race that once peopled this beautiful land, now fast disappearing before the march of civilization. He was a picturesque character. His old straw hat was battered, and stained, and torn; his clothing was untidy, he truly was but a remnant; unfit even for the bargain counter in a curio store. Near where he stood was his canoe, an old weatherbeaten "dugout," in which no doubt he had spent many happy hours, nevertheless they twain were interesting to look at, each having passed their meridian, and for the old man the gates of eternity were already ajar; he could, if he could, look almost into the great beyond. How typical was his position; standing on the beach of this peaceful arm of the great ocean, he might well be standing on the brink of the river of life, ready to sail across in his old frail canoe to return no more forever. May his last hour be as peaceful as the beautiful basin apparently landbound. There seemed to be no other opening than that through which I had just passed, but I pulled on, and soon there appeared the end of a bridge, gradually it developed like a lantern view being placed upon a screen, until finally it stood out like the cutting on a cameo, the arch beneath was bound on either side with hundreds of electric candles for night illumination. I could only imagine this blazing crescent, standing curved upward, its lights scintillating, and sparkling like jewels set in heaven's canopy, their glistering in the blue waters beneath repeating their glories in reflection. The great basin

the shadeless deserts of Central Australia, to the pictureless sands of Arizona, to rise to a full estimate of its full worth as a municipal asset.

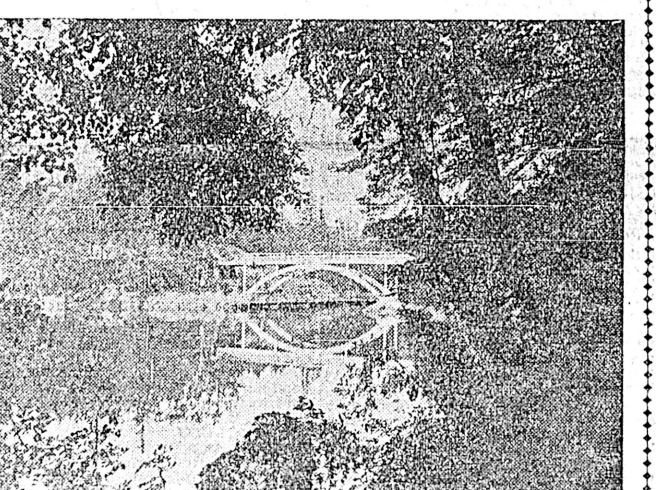
STAPLE OF COMMERCE

The Lumber Industries of Victoria—Fortunes Resting in Booms

As the visitor to the city for the first time passes up the picturesque arm leading to the Gorge he is struck by the evidences which he sees on either bank that Victoria is the headquarters of a flourishing lumbering industry, the lower reach of the waterway between the two bridges being dotted with puffing sawmills, flanked by booms of logs.

It is interesting to relate for the special information of the tourist that this island possesses the most valuable and largest area of merchantable timber in the world. The Douglas fir, sometimes called the Oregon pine, is the staple of commerce, and it is here found of the largest dimensions and in the greatest profusion. James M. Macoun in his admirable work, "The Forests of Canada," has this to say on the subject:

"It attains its greatest size on Vancouver Island, or on the shores and in river valleys near the coast on the mainland. There trees 300 feet in height are not rare, the average height of those felled for lumber being 150 feet. Trees of a greater diameter than seven feet are rarely cut, those of eight, ten or even eleven feet in diameter are not rare. The fact that the largest trees are found near the coast



The Gorge Bridge.

hard billed bird and lives upon seeds the warbler has a soft bill and lives upon insects. It is only necessary to watch a family of young ones for a few minutes to see the parents carrying them the green worms and caterpillars that infest the plant life around. The warbler is no mean songster but he cannot be caged as it would be well impossible to obtain the right kind of food for him in captivity.

Cheoes are being taken in Cowichan Bay. Last week a man hooked on four but two of them got away. From this sport is likely to be good there. Salmon are also being caught in Plummer's Pass and there will be plenty in the Straits pretty soon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Tye spent several days lately at Cowichan Lake where they found the fishing very good. Many of the trout they caught around cottonwood on the ground. Like the gambler, the Yellow Warbler when its nest is discovered tries to distract the attention of the visitor by pretending to have a broken wing and sprawling apparently helpless sometimes only a yard or two away. Although these birds resemble the canaries in appearance they differ from them in one very important point. While the canary is a

The only report from Shawnigan comes from T. Fletcher who caught a dozen pretty good fish. Mrs. Wark, fine hostess of the Shawnigan Lake hotel, made a trip to Sooke Lake where she caught twenty-three trout with a troll. There have not been many visitors to Sooke lately but Shawnigan is attracting its usual quota of summer campers. The reduced rates on the E. & N. Railway will probably attract many as there is no other way in which one can get so much for fifty cents as in buying a ten-trip ticket good for Shawnigan and intermediate points.

It seems to be a pretty general opinion that the Capital Canning Company will scarcely begin fishing operations this year in Cowichan Bay in the face of so much opposition. Especially is this likely when it is considered that the Provincial government are prepared to commence legal action at once should they do so. It would be an expensive thing for a company to fight the Provincial government who could assuredly carry their case to the Privy Council. So far, I have not met one person who has had a word to say in favor of the granting of the lease. There seems to be nothing to commend it while there is everything against it. If the people govern there will certainly be no sealing.

The C. P. R. have made a good move in appointing a game and forest warden for the belt north of Nanaimo. It is understood that he will cover a much wider area than that just surrounding the Alberni-Nanaimo road. One or two such wardens constantly on the watch at unknown positions would soon put an end to the depredations which continually occur at this time of year.

Where Strawberries Thrive

Conditions in Victoria and Vicinity Especially Favorable to Successful Cultivation

An accompanying cut is from a most excellent photographic view of a field of strawberries in the Gordon Head district, where the soil conditions are especially favorable to their growth. But the picture is typical of the majority of strawberry patches in Victoria and vicinity. It is one of the best of the many which a representative of Bond & Clark, and will no doubt prove a splendid advertisement.

To the many interested in learning of the capabilities of the districts surrounding Victoria for fruit culture, it may be said that the industry is one which offers pleasant occupation with the delights of a residence in the country and a sure and steady income, if ordinary care and attention be exercised. Respecting the culture of strawberries, however, are submitted a few figures taken from the season 1906 at Victoria:

Grower A delivered from 1 1-2 acres, strawberries 12,556 pounds, for which he obtained \$1,365.10, less 10 per cent for marketing—or over \$800 per acre—this crop was harvested from one, two and three year old vines.

Grower B delivered from less than four acres of one, two and three year old vines, 28,126 pounds, for which he obtained \$2,887, less 10 per cent per acre for selling, or at the rate of over \$700 per acre.

For other small fruits the lands are equally suitable, such as blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, loganberries, wineberries, currants of all kinds etc.

In addition to the strawberries, Italian prunes are planted on one-half of a ten-acre tract, or five acres, the prunes planted twenty feet apart, will give us, discarding fractions, 100 trees per acre, or 500 trees for five acres. The cultivation given the strawberries will keep the trees in the pink of condition.

At the end of the first year of growth the trees have increased in value not less than 25 per cent each, which sum will repay cost and planting of the tree. At the end of the second year the increase in value of each tree is not less than 50 cents, or on 500 trees \$250. The third year 75 cents per tree, or on 500 trees \$375. The fourth year \$1 per tree, or on 500 fourth year \$1 per tree, or on 500 thrown in, as five-year-olds, nine times out of ten, a crop varying in value from \$2 to \$4 per tree, often very much more.

Taking the five acres planted in apples, at 24 feet apart, gives 75 trees per acre, or a total on five acres of 375 trees. The annual growth on these is equal in value to the prunes so that for the first year there are 375 trees at 25 cents, or \$93.75; for the second year \$187.50, for the third year \$281.25, for the fourth year \$375; at five years old fruit will be produced in most varieties of apples valued at least \$100 per acre.

British Columbia fruit is preferred above all others in the markets of the Middle West, where it commands profitable prices. The exhibits sent to England under the direction of the provincial government have won the highest honors from all competitors. This is taken to prove that, despite the great distance British Columbia has secured a prominent place in the British market, in which Oregon and California apples have heretofore sold at the highest prices.

The fruit industry of British Columbia is as yet only in its infancy, but the results so far secured are convincing as to its future importance. The actual extent of fruit-growing land has not been ascertained, but by a conservative estimate at least one million acres south of the 52nd degree will produce all the fruits of the temperate zone. The recognized fruit districts include the southern part of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, Lower Fraser River valley, Thompson River valley, Shuswap lake, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Upper Columbia valley, Kootenay lake, Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia river and Grand Forks, which are all suited to the best grades of fruit, and which contain extensive areas of fruit lands. Other good fruit districts are: West coast of Vancouver Island, west coast of Mainland (where patches of fruit lands are found at the heads of the numerous inlets), Lower Fraser valley, Nicola, Grand Prairie, and many other localities. In some of these sections irrigation is necessary and, as mentioned elsewhere, water is being supplied where the influx of population warrants the necessary expenditure. Many localities, which are now proved to be suitable for fruit culture, were but recently "discovered," for a few years ago fruit was only raised in the settlements on the coast and along the rivers, and in quantity that failed to supply even the limited local demand.

The actual experience of many fruit growers is highly satisfactory to them and a temptation to every man who desires to make money pleasantly to set up in the business. In Okanagan there are instances of \$500 to \$800 gross profit per acre. At Kelowna nine tons of pears and ten tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson, 14 acres produced 1,000 cases of strawberries and 34 tons of roots, netting the owner \$100 per acre. This land was formerly a cedar swamp. At Lytton grapes averaging four pounds to the bunch are grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, 21 1-2 acres produced \$10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland one acre and a half gave a return of \$700 in peaches, estimated to the value of \$1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan lake. A cherry tree at Penticton produced 800 pounds of fruit. These cases are by no means exceptional or confined to any single district, similar ones could be cited from almost any part of the province. Apples and pears produce from 8 to 15 tons of fruit per acre, according to variety, and the average price is \$26 to \$30 per ton respectively. Plums, prunes, cherries and peaches invariably bear largely, and the prices are always satisfactory, if the fruit is properly picked and packed.

Fruit packing has been brought to a fine art in British Columbia, the methods used being considered perfect by experts, and other countries are following their lead in this most important matter. Careless or dishonest packing is not tolerated, offenders being severely punished.

Peaches are successfully grown in many parts of southern British Columbia, and in every case the fruit has attained a good size, ripened fully and possessed an exceptionally fine flavor. Peach-growing gives promise of becoming an important industry in Okanagan, where the area of young peach orchards is increasing rapidly. Many of these are bearing, and peaches, from now on, will become a noticeable item in fast freight and express shipments. So far the shipments have been very small, but the fruit is in good condition and ready sale on any spot, and there has been no surplus with which to supply even the provincial markets. The small lots exported have been in the nature of experiments—samples with which to demonstrate the capabilities of the country.

Peaches grow to perfection in all the valleys south of the main line of the C. P. R., and as this fact becomes generally known more attention will be given to their cultivation.

Grape culture on a commercial basis can scarcely be said to be established in the province, but wherever their cultivation has been tried in the southern districts it has proved successful. The experience of Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, who may be styled the pioneer grape grower, is that nearly every variety of grape will ripen in the "dry belt," and that in most cases they will come to maturity about

"Now, what is necessary to enable hundreds of selected families from working miners in British Columbia also, to become the owners of these desirable orchards? It appears to me that all that is wanted is the establishment of such an organization as will enable you to take advantage of your great opportunities. You have the land and all that is required is the capital and labor to clear and plant it. The capital required can, I believe, be obtained. I know men who would consider it not only a pleasure, but a privilege, to advance capital at five per cent to a well-managed organization, which would undertake to clear and plant land and offer it at cost to selected families.

"There is no investment which yields higher dividends, moral as well as material, than that which brings in a feeling of satisfaction. The feeling of satisfaction that the capital earning this five per cent has contributed to the upbuilding of a nation, the required capital, I am confident, can be obtained; it only remains to obtain the other requisite, that of labor.

"That the labor required for such a purpose as I have described should be obtained, I know you will agree. How to obtain it is a question for you to settle. I would only say that the necessities of your province appear to require that such additional labor shall be obtained from outside as will enable you to unlock the doors of the treasure house and to enjoy the riches which lie stored within, and which I believe to be beyond measure and computation."

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appear to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England today, families of refinement, culture and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing if they could do so at a reasonable cost.

two weeks earlier than in Ontario. The fact that grapes of excellent quality and flavor can be grown in quantity is sufficient to supply a very large demand having been established, horticulturists in the "dry belt" will be encouraged to set out vineyards, and in time that part of British Columbia will rival Ontario's famed Niagara Peninsula as a producer of grapes and peaches. British Columbia grapes are as yet a novelty on the market, but their superior merits will in time win them a leading position.

Nectarines, apricots, figs, almonds and several other of the best hardy fruits and nuts have been tried in a small way with success, and men of experience are not wanting who express the opinion that the sunny slopes of the lake country and the Boundary will produce any fruit or vegetable which is grown for 300 miles south of the international boundary line.

Of unfailing and unending interest, in connection with this theme, is the reply of His Excellency Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, to the address of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the occasion of the opening of the fair, Oct. 2, 1906.

"Ladies and gentlemen, before I proceed to formally open your provincial exhibition, in accordance with the invitation, for which I heartily thank you, I desire to say that I, Lady Grey and all the members of my family and party will leave tomorrow the Pacific shores of your beautiful province, with the greatest regret. We have all spent a most enjoyable time among your hospitable and warm-hearted people. We are all really sorry that the time has come to say good-bye. We all eagerly cherish the hope that is contained in the familiar phrase of 'au revoir.'

"Gentlemen, I am looking forward to a close inspection of the exhibits which are at once a proof of the fertility and wealth of your district, and an assurance of its future growing prosperity. What I have seen and learned of your fruit industry has inclined me to believe that rich as we are the arid streams of wealth that flow from your minerals, your lumber and fisheries, their joint and mighty volume will be inferior to that stream of national wealth of domestic contentment, which is one day destined to grow from out of the orchards of British Columbia.

"Gentlemen, I have formed a very high opinion of the future which awaits you as a fruit-producing country. "Fruit growing in your province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, undisturbed by the feeling of satisfaction that the capital earning this five per cent has contributed to the upbuilding of a nation, the required capital, I am confident, can be obtained; it only remains to obtain the other requisite, that of labor.

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"That the labor required for such a purpose as I have described should be obtained, I know you will agree. How to obtain it is a question for you to settle. I would only say that the necessities of your province appear to require that such additional labor shall be obtained from outside as will enable you to unlock the doors of the treasure house and to enjoy the riches which lie stored within, and which I believe to be beyond measure and computation."

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appear to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favored spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England today, families of refinement, culture and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing if they could do so at a reasonable cost.

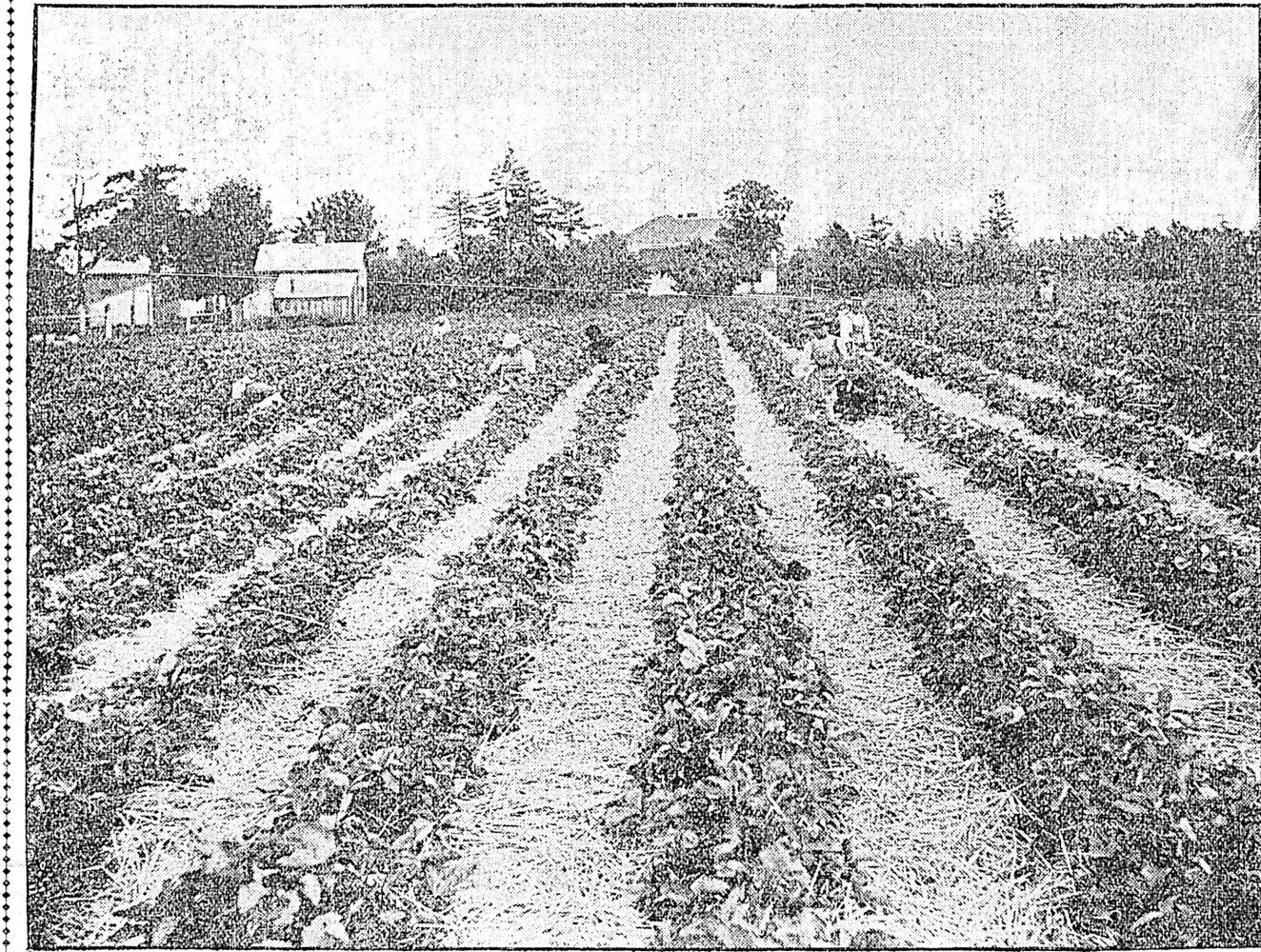
ONE BEAUTY SPOT

View From Shoal Bay of Commanding Grandeur

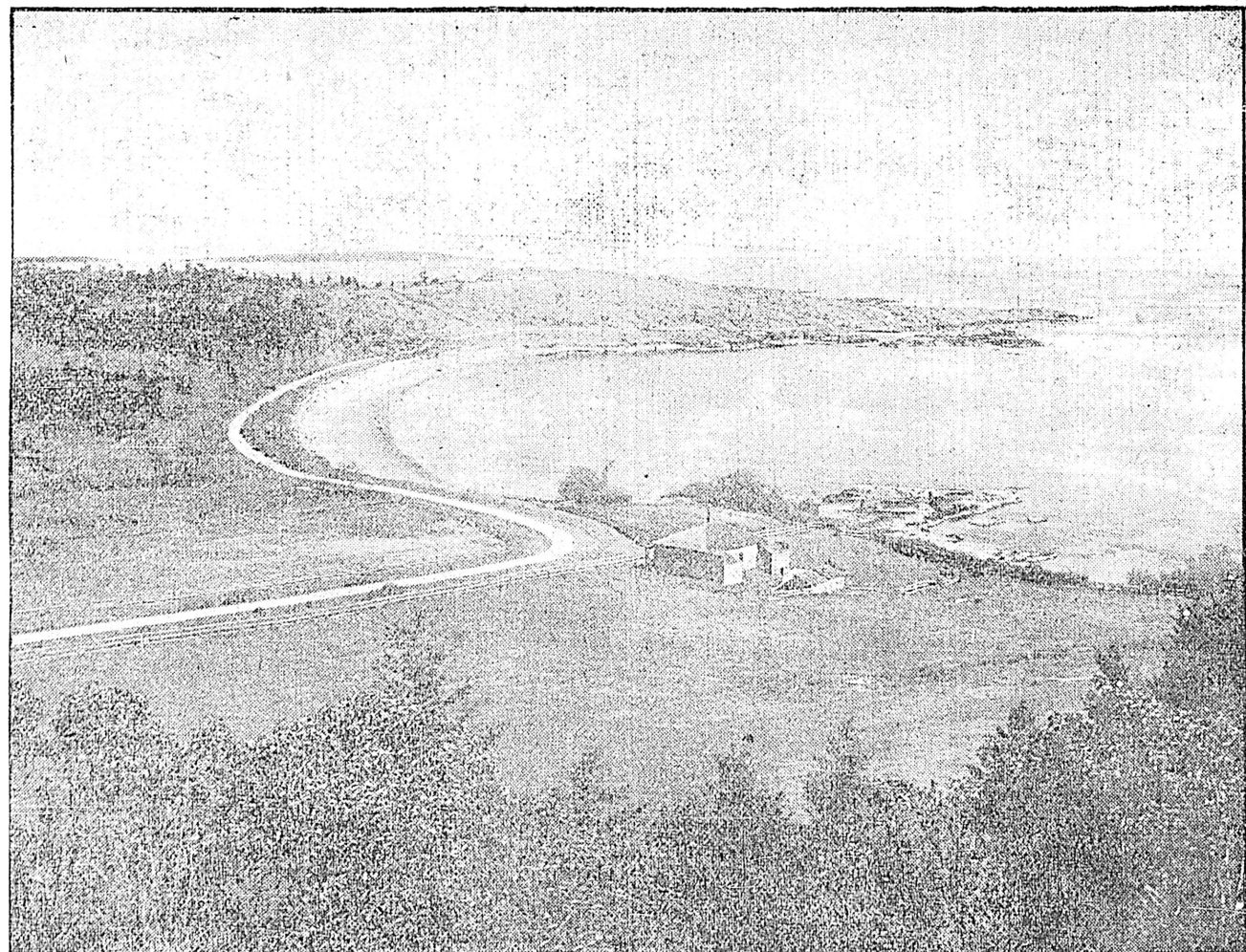
The scene shown in the accompanying illustration is one which invariably impresses those who see it for the first time with a feeling of delight. As all Victorians know, it is on the road to Oak Bay, which is becoming known as the "Ocean Drive," although the title is hardly a good one for the reason that the ocean is not visible from any part of it. A stranger looking at the scene on a summer afternoon, when there is a haze over the strait, might well be excused for supposing that the water reaching far into the obscurity of the southwest, is the ocean itself. Capt. Meares, when he sailed up here about a century and a quarter ago was of that opinion, as his account of his voyage shows. To those, who are unfamiliar with the geography of the country it may be well to say that the water stretch, extending into the background on the right of the

entirely out of the water. To the right of it is William Head, where the quarantine station is located. If one stands at the point from which the photograph was taken and looks directly south, if the day is very clear and his eyes are exceptionally good, he might make out the town of Port Angeles, Washington, which is nineteen miles away across the water. Sometimes warships of the United States navy lie in the wonderful harbor of Port Angeles, and when they turn their search lights to the north they illuminate the Vancouver Island shore.

There are only as yet a few residences in this part of Victoria's suburbs, but beyond any doubt the whole area will be built up within a very short time, not closely, of course, but by homes standing in grounds of some extent. There are many places which naturally lend themselves to ornamental gardening. There is no car line to this locality, the nearest line being that to Oak Bay, which is from half a mile to nearly a mile distant. When the tramway is extended to the Combermere it will probably be prolonged to within a quarter of a mile of the point from which this view is taken.



A Strawberry Field at Gordon Head.



Shoal Bay from Shotbolt's Hill.

Rockies to the Sea

By F. A. Acland

Canada is passing rich in natural beauty, and whether we turn to the rural charms of the Annapolis Valley, to the solemn grandeur of the Saguenay, to the picturesque French-Canadian villages along the St. Lawrence where its waters begin to be already salt, to the gay summer paradises of the Thousand Islands, Muskoka and the Georgian Bay or to the severer delights of the chain of inland seas, we are bewildered by the lavish profusion and variety of scenery and opportunity that confront the holiday-maker. Yet all shrink and contract almost into the commonplace as we leave them to the east, and going farther and farther west, come at last upon the Canadian National Park, the lawfully established playground of the country a noble domain, large as a small European kingdom, lying in the heart of the Rocky Mountains and given over to the joys of life as completely as the exigencies of a materialistic age will permit. It is a heavy but inevitable penalty that we pay for the vastness of Canada that few of us can hope to know our land from sea to sea, and the magnificent wonders of the "national playground" must remain unexplored to the great majority of Canadians. The park lies across the backbone of the continent, stretching eastward into Alberta and westward into British Columbia. Its area is 5,732 square miles, so that the comparison with a European kingdom is an apt one.

Of course the park is reached easily enough nowadays—a sleeper at Halifax, Montreal or Toronto, and there you are. Only it takes time and money, no matter how one may economize in either direction. When you are there you are not in the backwoods, so far as the requirements of modern life are concerned. The most sumptuous and elaborate hotels at some points, the most fascinating of Swiss chalets at others, and, at Banff, the most popular of the points of resort, number of hostels of more modest pretensions cater adequately to the varied wants of the traveling public. Until the year of 1902 the Canadian National Park was a small affair, comparatively speaking, being but a block of land ten miles by twenty-six around the small village of Banff. The original park is surrounded by the enlarged area, which is more than twenty times that of the original reservation. For purposes of comparison it may be remarked that the American Yellowstone Park, the second largest in the world, is only 3,344 square miles in area.

The vastness of the park gives it a character unique among such undertakings. There are found within its limits bear, moose, elk, antelope, red deer, mountain sheep and goats, wolves, coyotes and minor fur-bearing animals, abound throughout its length and while in the rivers and lakes that abound throughout its length and breadth are grayling, mountain and rainbow trout, salmon trout, and other fish. But—the man who goes to the national playground hoping to get sport will be disappointed. The killing of game within the limits of the park is forbidden, and though some hunters have complied with the letter of the law and broken it in spirit by driving the game outside the park and then killing it, such practices cannot seriously affect the preservation of animal life over an area so huge. Moreover, the experience of the Yellowstone

that came, through Lord Strathcona's thoughtful generosity, the nucleus of the Banff buffalo, which last year had reached the number of 61, beginning no longer since 1894, when fifteen head. Occasionally they may be seen by the visitor, stampeding, with rocking lumbering gait, across the level ground of the park, and affording some far-off suggestion of the spectacle of those earlier days when they darkened the prairies as they passed over them in countless thousands. Besides the buffalo, there are numerous animals kept in captivity under the care of the superintendent, these including eight elk, twelve moose, sixteen mule deer, two bears, four wolves, etc., on the whole a very fair nucleus for a national zoological garden. Before leaving the subject I may add that the prohibition of killing game does not extend to fishing, which is excellent throughout the park and is subject only to the ordinary regulations, though Superintendent Joward last year remarked to me that he thought the present fishing season might be curtailed with advantage and other restrictions imposed.

One other limitation there is in the National Park which I fancy will not decrease its popularity with the majority of visitors; automobiles are not allowed within its limits. A little reflection shows the wisdom of the regulation. Many of the roads running through the park wind about the base of high mountains and skirt terrific gorges and precipices. A startled horse might plunge over with its load of passengers, or, again, a wrecked automobile might occasion the greatest inconvenience. So throughout this vast mountain park the motor is barred.

The chief points of resort in the park are Banff, Laggan, Field and Glacier. The last named point, in fact, is not strictly speaking, within the National Park, but is the centre of a separate reservation known as Mountain Park reserve, 700 miles in area, Banff and Laggan are in Alberta, Field and Glacier in British Columbia. Banff, as I have mentioned, is the point best suited to the popular taste, both because the hotel accommodation is more varied in price and extensive in character and because the opportunities of the holiday-maker are more diversified. Mountain-climbing goes without saying for the younger and more vigorous, but there is riding and driving without end on winding well-kept roads amid scenes that I do not attempt to describe within the limits allowed for the present article, but which mean a new delight every hour of the day. Then there is boating and canoeing in the lakes and rivers of the region. The waters of the Bow river navigable for nine miles above Banff. The river has widened out into a series of charming sheets of water known as the Vermilion Lakes. There is nothing visible around save the green expanse that borders the lakes and the circle of snow-capped mountains through which the waters wind their way. The scene changes continually, as through gaps in the Sawback range of mountains vistas open up, and some fresh delight presents itself among the surrounding peaks and pinacles. There is no more delightful way of closing an active day at Banff, climbing, riding, bathing and walking, than by taking an easy row among these clear, cold mountain streams. I had almost forgotten the special and peculiar attraction of Banff in its sulphur springs, or, more fully, the treatment of rheumatism and other ailments invalids from all over the world with overwhelming testimony as to their efficacy. Nor is the attractiveness of the sulphur-bathing confined to invalids—no visit to Banff is complete without a dip in the celebrated pool with waters from a subterranean fires and located in a natural cave adorned by giant stalactites and all the surroundings that the most romantic imagination could suggest.

The total number of visitors to Banff last year was 30,136, of which over one-third were from the United States. It has become customary for the trans-continental visitor going east or west to spend a day or two in Banff, and especially on the arrival there of a contingent of passengers off a Pacific liner to Vancouver is the assemblage of guests one rarely cosmopolitan in character.

I have left myself little space to speak of Laggan, Field and Glacier, but it is not for the common crowd of humanity. The hotel there is exquisitely appointed, but its prices are proportionate; but it is continually full of more or less well-to-do visitors, and the beautiful chalet is enlarged from year to year. The chalet is four miles from the station, four miles of a drive along the bank of a rushing, foaming mountain stream, which descends 1,000 feet in a rapid series of falls, while the visitor climbs to the hotel and to the level of the wonderful glacial lake named after the Prince Louise, the far end of which is overlook by a vast glacier. The lake is the lowest and the largest of the three lakes in the clouds.

Leaving the confines of the park and proceeding westward one might name point after point in British Columbia in which the holiday-maker might resort with satisfaction and profit. Victoria, particularly, because of its equable temperature, is delightful both in summer and winter, and is gradually acquiring a continental reputation as a holiday city. If in addition we consider the special wants of the sportsman we shall find British Columbia a paradise the year round. He may come out in August, reach the Cassiar country by Hudson's Bay boat, and get specimens of mountain sheep, goat, caribou, and probably a moose. Black bear and grizzly could be included if the hunter be sufficiently adventurous. Returning to the railway by November, the sportsman may go north to Skagway or Atlin to hunt more moose and bear or he may proceed to the Lillooet district and have ten days' deer-hunting. By the end of November it will be time to go to Vancouver Island for wapiti shooting, which closes December 30. After this date the only big game left to hunt consists of panthers and wolves, but panthers are very numerous all over the island. Following for spring salmon is its best in February, and the best place for spring fishing is in the vicinity of Port Simpson, where the fish run from 20 to 50 pounds and are frequently caught right in the harbor. Bears come out of their winter quarters about the middle of April and give the sportsman two months of enjoyment. From the sportsman's point of view, the most content himself with trout fishing some of the innumerable splendid streams, Salmon fishing, following, will last until the opening of the shooting season.

New Bridge Laws

Dalton, the great English authority on bridge, has written a new bridge book on the laws of bridge. There are three points to which it is worth while calling the attention of bridge players. The first is that if the third player asks "May I play" out of turn, there is nothing in the laws to prevent the elder hand doubling if he wishes.

The second is that it is not possible to score little slam or slam upon a revoke. Supposing one side had nine or ten tricks and the other revoked, still they would not have little slam or slam.

The third is a point that sometimes occurs. Supposing a player says "Hearts—no, I mean diamonds," there is nothing in the laws to make him make it hearts. An obvious slip of the tongue cannot be turned into a compulsory make.

Park has been that wild animals in a protected area soon learn that they are safe there, and this of itself has a marked effect in increasing their number. Consequently, with so large an area devoted to nature, it is expected that all kinds of game will be found there for practically all. Even the buffalo is preserved in the park, a splendid herd being kept in the vicinity of Banff in a special reservation known as Buffalo Park. These are practically the only representatives of the lordly race of beasts that abounded on the great plains less than half a century ago; there are, indeed, a few on Lord Strathcona's Winnipeg property—Silver Heights—and it was from the small herd that flourished here

"THE MAGIC CAPE" A Story of East Side Fashion

By MYRA KELLY
Author of "The Little Citizens"



She even definitely stated that this was the Sunday coat earlier referred to.

I found Myra Kelly in a setting about as unexpected, in an authority upon east side children and affairs, as it is possible to imagine. She was seated in a big room full of hunting trophies, an open fire before her and a copy of "Sense and Sensibility" on her knee. But I was not greatly surprised, for it is no secret that since her marriage she has exchanged the haunts of the push cart and the sweat shop for the green hills, or, to be more exact, the snow-covered hills of her husband's farm at Oldchester, in the Orange Mountains.

"It is so long," she pleaded, "since I have been interviewed that I have really forgotten how it is done. So I hope you will do it slowly."

Casually I mentioned the Herald, and she began to laugh.

"Did you know," she asked, "that the Herald is responsible for all this?" And she glanced around the luxurious room where firearms, fishing tackle, four-in-hand whips and coaching horns glowed in the fitful firelight.

"And for this, too," she added, leading me to the window whence I could see in the distance a wide expanse of rolling country, wooded and cleared and near at hand the stables, fowl houses and other buildings of the big and busy farm. I had shared in the popular misconception to the effect that a farm is dormant during the winter, but here were moon and horses drawn in from the lake and logs from the woods. I looked the mystification I felt.

"But really," she assured me, "the Herald is responsible for it; at least, for my having anything to do with it. Some years ago you published an article with a photograph about me. One of your readers was interested in the article, liked the photograph, and—well—I'm here." And she settled herself again in her chair on the wide hearth.

here and there, and patting them into shape until the real thing, the might-have-been, the ought-to-have-been, are merged. Roughly speaking, there are two or three such incidents in nearly every one of my stories. Though some are, of course, sheer invention, always, again, some are true in spirit.

"And after they are so incorporated," I suggested, "can you sort the wheat from the tares?"

"Never," she admitted, with a puzzled frown. "Once written they become facts to me, but until they are put into words I can generally distinguish what I have observed from what I have adapted, and both of these from what I have been told. I have a story in mind now. I know today that it was told to me, but some time I shall forget it and then think it an experience of my own. An imagination like that is an awful thing."

"Tell it to me," I suggested. "Let me try to write it and to save you from remorse."

"Very well," she answered quickly. "You can manage the dialect, of course."

"I'll try," said I. "I'll risk it."

"Well," she began, "a friend told me this delicious tale. This friend is a very small woman, by the way, and you must remember this point because her size has an important bearing upon the story. She taught in the primary department of one of the big east side public schools, and she had in her class a little girl whose entire wardrobe consisted of one calico dress and one hair ribbon which had begun life as a bandage.

"As the days grew colder and the child thinner, my friend searched through the archives of her own wardrobe for something which this baby could wear going to and from school, and, just as she was growing discouraged, she discovered a little tight-fitting shoulder cape of prehistoric date and fashion. It was such a cape as you can find in some of De Maurier's drawings. It planned the wearer's arms to her sides, it gagged her tightly around the throat, it was of velvet, and its color was royal blue.

"With many and severe misgivings, for the child has a very real and self-sacrificing pride, she submitted it with all possible tact and delicacy to the small sufferer's consideration. She represented that she had herself, once grown it; that she had no costume with which it could appropriately be worn, that it was menaced by moths, a prey to creases and a responsibility under which she could no longer find peace or security. Under the circumstances, she pleaded, would Becky relieve her of it? And Becky was delighted, translated, enchanted. She would never allow that cape to hang with the ordinary outdoor apparel of other members of the class. It rested in her desk when she was busy, and she lulled it in her arms when she was not.

Before coming into this shining fortune she had been rather looked down upon by other members of the class, and had been accustomed to sink into her place on the line in the yard when the children gathered in the mornings or after the dinner hour. She had avoided publicly in every possible way, and had, with chattering teeth and livid lips, assured her more warmly clad classmates that 'she was all times too hot on the skin and that her mamma considered her Sunday coat too stylish to wear at school.' But, girded in blue velvet, she was another child. Once the most retiring of the class, she now became the least so. Once the most studious, she now yearned to be sent on outpost duty, on small shopping expeditions for her teacher, to the principal's office or to other class rooms with notes or with new students. And upon all these expeditions she wore an air of conscious correctness and the royal blue velvet cape. She had once been the most truthful of small persons, but the glory of the cape, the pride, everything and she allowed the other children to infer, nay, she even definitely stated, that this was the Sunday coat earlier referred to, and that she was wearing it to school because it had been superseded by another even more wonderful. Her auditors were too impressed by her unconvinced and self-cover her very literal nakedness in every other respect, she invented for herself an entirely new device.

"Say, Becky," one of the little girls in her class asked, "don't you never put yourself on mit underwear nor underclothes? Ain't you scared you should get cold in your bones? My mamma she puts me on mit all from wool underwear—costs twenty-seven cents a suit by Grand street—until I puts them on when the school opens and I don't takes them off to the Fourth of July."

"Oh," retorted Becky, with more truth than she knew, "it ain't so awful

healthy you should make like that. My mamma says it is healthy for me the wind shall come on my skin. She says sooner no wind comes outside of your skin, no blood could go inside of your skin. And don't you know how teacher says what somebody what ain't got blood going in there is dead once?"

"And you likes," marvelled her friend, "you likes wind shall blow on you?"

"Sure," lied Becky, with a shiver, and she certainly had her wish.

"But these appearances were only kept up for the eyes of the common herd. In the sanctuary of her teacher's confidence she was more unreserved, and whenever she could secure that young lady's kind ear she bombarded it with gratitude and with reports of the impression made in the neighborhood of her one roomed house by the shining splendor of that precious gift.

"Sooner I comes on mine house," she reported, "sooner all the ladies opens the doors and rubbers on mine cape. Sooner I walks by my block all the childrens wants I shall let them wear it. Only I won't let nobody wear it the while it is a present off of you."

"That's very nice of you," smiled my friend, surprised at this delicacy of feeling in so small and unfortunate and sorely tried a heart. "Very nice of you indeed."

"And what you think," Becky had

third or fourth generation. And so my friend knew that the poverty of Becky's home life was embittered and made even harder to bear by the contrasting elegance of an aunt, who lived, amid rank and fashion, in the "lones" purlieu of Cherry street. Her abode consisted, according to her smarting small relative, of a room and a closet, a lavish and extravagant area for a household as small as hers.

"Why," Becky informed her teacher, with upturned palms, up-screwed shoulders and upturned eyes, "my aunt she ain't got only five children and three boarders."

"It had been the habit of this rich and fashionable dame to pay visits of state and ceremony to her less fortunate sister-in-law, whose abode differed from hers only by the subtraction of the room. There, in the chaste consciousness of an incredible wig and an impenetrable shawl, she would monopolize many hundreds of cubic feet of space and air, indulge in conversations of the elegant and fashionable kind, which, so Becky reported to her teacher, "makes the tears in my mamma's eyes and gives my papa shamed feelings," and caused an epidemic of ill temper, with resulting slaps and kicks and yelling among her nephews and nieces.

"And what you think," Becky had

matronly form of Becky's mother, for years of confinement to the house, years of sedentary occupation and years of ill-considered and ill-adapted diet had co-operated to produce all most geographical outlines in Mrs. Ashewsky. Mountains, valleys, promontories and plains seemed the terms most suitable to describe her, and she looked about as movable as these natural formations. Teacher thought of waiting until Christmas time and then of doing something anonymously. Meanwhile the episode of the cape occurred, and some weeks later Becky reported in triumph:

"Teacher, what you think—this was always her opening phrase—"my stylish aunt by Cherry street, she goes and has a party, and my papa he goes on the party, and my mamma she goes by my papa's side."

"Then she bought a shawl," cried the teacher. "I am ever and ever so glad."

"Becky shook her head. "No, ma'am, she don't needs she shall buy no shawl. She puts on mit my blue from-plush cape."

"A vision of Becky's mother rose before teacher's eyes, flanked by another of the tiny cape, and she laughed.

"But that is impossible, my dear. She couldn't."

"Teacher, she does."



"Don't you likes you shall lay the baby down by the bed?"

sadly added, "she says like that all times on my mamma, out of Jewish, she says: 'Why don't you never come over see me?' And my mamma she says all times, mit more tears in the eye—bend down your head, teacher, I likes I shall my mamma couldn't to come the whiles, the whiles, here Becky screwed a darkening finger into a darkened eye—bend over your head teacher, I likes I shall whisper mit you in the ear—the whiles she ain't got nothings she could wear on the block. My papa has fever, feelings over it. He says like that, his sister—that's my aunties—is awful nosy."

"Teacher often pondered as to whether it were possible or even desirable to provide the means to more frequent intercourse between the two families. She knew that this would mean shopping; that any article of her own apparel or that of any of her friends would be inadequate to cushion the

"But, Becky," cried teacher, "how could she? You know the cape is too small for me, and it is only just the right size for you. And you know your mamma is twice as big as both of us. So how could she wear it, dear? It never could have looked up in front."

"No, ma'am, it didn't look," Becky admitted. "My mamma's back needs the most of it, and in front it don't fit very good, only that makes mit my mamma nothings. She goes on my nosy aunties' parts mit proud feelings the while she knows, how her back is styled. One in the front where the cape don't goes, my mamma she wears my little sister."

"What?" gasped my friend. "What did you say she wore in the front?"

"She wears the baby," Becky repeated. "And my nosy, and is awful fresh. She says like that on my mamma. 'Don't you lay, you shall lay

I began, intending to lead up to it decorously, "and it interested me greatly."

"Please, please!" she implored. "I know what you are going to ask. Everybody does. They always want to know what my husband had a doctor."

"But there really was a Dr. Ingraham," I maintained, looking at a riding crop and a pair of heavy gloves upon the wide settle.

"No there wasn't," she laughed. "He was one of the inventions I told you about."

"With," I suggested, "a certain permanency and tangibility about him?"

"You are wrong," she said, laughing again, "entirely wrong. But if you must know, I have just finished a novel. It is called 'The Isle of Dreams.' It is nothing to do with the east side. And sometimes I think I recognize a familiar trait or speech in its hero, Robert Ford."

"THE HEIR APPARENT" PEOPLE WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN MONARCHS

Dame Fortune is no respecter of persons. She deals cruel blows to princes as well as peasants, and power humbly is forced to bow before her merest decree. Within an hour of the birth of his son King Alfonso signed away the title of Prince of Asturias from his brother-in-law Don Carlos of Bourbon to the baby; and by the same edict the latter was invested with all the honors and prerogatives of the heir apparent to the throne of Spain, which for the last three years have been enjoyed by little Prince Alfonso now six years old. This youngest is the eldest child of the King's sister, Mercedes, who died in 1904. At the time of her death the King was still unmarried, and therefore, as next in the line of succession to the crown, she enjoyed the title of Princess of Asturias, which she had already borne once before. In the lifetime of her father, Alfonso XII.

The Importance of a Prince's Birth.
Hers indeed was a strange lot. It is well-known that her brother, King Alfonso, was a posthumous child, and was born six months after the father's sudden end. During that brief interval the then five-year-old princess was Queen of Spain, all official documents and laws being signed in her name as such. But when her brother made his appearance in the world she was compelled to step down from the throne and to resume her status as Princess of Asturias. In accordance with the mediaeval custom which formerly prevailed in England, and still survives in Spain, whereby husbands of inferior rank share the honors and titles enjoyed by their wives, Prince Charles of Bourbon-Naples, on marrying the Princess of Asturias, became himself

the obligations of heir to the crown. This, however, is one of such vast responsibilities, anxieties and dangers that no one who has any knowledge of its conditions can envy as he is in the eyes of his people and of civilization for all sorts of cruelties perpetrated in his name, which he is powerless to prevent and the first to

condemn and to deplore. Grand Duke Michael is the merriest member of the house of Romanoff, has a keen sense of humor, and while he has managed to keep his name entirely free from any scandal, is nevertheless fond of the pleasures of life. He realizes full well that were he to be called to the throne the sunshine would fade from his existence; and that is why, far

from regretting the birth of his little nephew, he was the first to rejoice that the Cesarevitch's birth deprived him of his status as heir apparent to the crown.

Angry at Losing the Chance.
All princes are not endowed with so much philosophy. Prince Napoleon (Jerome) is on record as having made no effort to conceal his cruel disap-

pointment when the birth of the ill-fated Prince Imperial in 1857 at Paris robbed him of the rank of heir apparent to the throne of France, which he had enjoyed as long as the marriage of his cousin, Napoleon III, and Empress Eugenie, had remained without issue. Firmly convinced that their union would be childless, he had grown accustomed to regard himself as destined to inherit the crown, and had already mapped out the policy which he intended to pursue when invested with the reins of power. The birth of the Prince Imperial meant to him the destruction of the hopes, the plans, and the ambitions of a lifetime, and so strong were his feelings on the subject that he found it quite impossible to conceal his intense chagrin. Few persons are aware of the fact that at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, this same Prince Napoleon stood fifth in the line of succession to the throne of England through his mother, Princess Caroline of Wurttemberg, who was a descendant of King George II, of England. As a Roman Catholic, Prince Napoleon would of course have been barred from the British crown. But he was so indifferent to matters of religion that it is doubtful whether he would have hesitated one minute about becoming a convert to Protestantism to secure the throne of Great Britain.

An Unlucky Heir-Apparent.
Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, has been subjected to an even still greater disappointment than the late Prince Napoleon, for after enjoying for a time the rank and prerogatives of heir apparent, not only to the throne of Italy, but also the crown of Spain,

he has been obliged to surrender them. From 1870 to 1873, when his father, younger brother of King Humbert, reigned at Madrid as Amadeus I, the Duke of Aosta bore, as heir to the Spanish crown, the title of Prince of Asturias. This, however, he forfeited through his father's abdication and return to Italy. On the assassination of his uncle, King Humbert, this second set-back with apparent equanimity.

Nearly a Queen.
After the death of the Duke of Clarence, and until the birth of the eldest son of the present Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Royal, Queen Helena presented her husband with a son, who bears the title of Prince of Piedmont, and whose birth entirely changed the status of the Duke of Aosta, depriving him of his prerogative as next to the King in the line of succession. It is a tribute to his character that the Duke has borne this second set-back with apparent equanimity.

Twice Heir-Apparent, but Never Queen.

Let me add that Alfonso's aunt, the Infanta Isabella, celebrated as the most skilled four-in-hand whip of the peninsula, has on two occasions been subjected to an experience very similar to that which has now fallen to the share of Don Carlos. She was Princess of Asturias and heir apparent during the six years that intervened between her own birth in 1851, as the eldest child of Queen Isabella, and the appearance on the scene of her only brother, Alfonso XII, in 1857. Again, after his establishment on the throne in 1874 she ranked as Princess of Asturias until the birth of his eldest child, in 1888, compelled her to surrender the dignity to her little niece, the late Dona Mercedes.

A Crown that is Not Wanted.
On the other hand, the working of Fate is sometimes hailed with delight by the very people who the general public regard as victims of its caprice. Grand Duke Michael, the only surviving brother of the present Emperor of Russia, is known to have been perfectly sincere in his joy when just three years ago the long-awaited birth of Cesarevitch Alexis relieved him of

Her Majesty has, of course, her own household, quite separate from that of the King. It comprises a Lord Chamberlain (Lord Colville of Culross), Vice-Chamberlain (Earl of Grafton), Treasurer (Earl de Grey), and Private Secretary (Hon. Sidney Greville), among the gentlemen. The ladies of the household include a Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Buccleuch), five Ladies of the Bed-chamber, four Bedchamber women, and four maids of honor.

Though the ancient privilege of "queen-gold" is never claimed now, Queen Alexandra has some quaint perquisites. For instance, if a whale is caught off the British coasts, the tail part of him belongs to the Queen, the King taking the head. The Archbishop of York is her chaplain in perpetuity. It is interesting to know that though the Queen is a subject of her husband, none of His Majesty's courts may fine her or cast her in damages.

In common with the King, the Queen enjoys the privilege of riding in a numberless motor-car. Not long ago an officious country policeman stopped the royal motor because it bore no number-plate. On learning whom he had held up, he was ready to faint with confusion, but the Queen reassured him and drove off smiling.

It is high treason to plot against the Queen's life while His Majesty is alive, though it would cease to be so after the demise of the King. Should Queen Alexandra survive his present Majesty, an annuity of \$350,000 will be hers, on which to keep up the state and dignity proper to a queen-dowager.

In the very unlikely event of Her Majesty wishing to marry again, she would be perfectly at liberty to do so, provided that the bridegroom did not mind having all his property forfeited to the Crown. A special license from the reigning King is necessary to the re-marriage of a queen-dowager.

Her Majesty has, of course, her own household, quite separate from that of the King. It comprises a Lord Chamberlain (Lord Colville of Culross), Vice-Chamberlain (Earl of Grafton), Treasurer (Earl de Grey), and Private Secretary (Hon. Sidney Greville), among the gentlemen. The ladies of the household include a Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Buccleuch), five Ladies of the Bed-chamber, four Bedchamber women, and four maids of honor.

Much Favored Queen

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE FRONTIER CHURCH

Although this article is suggested by the presence in the city today of representatives of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Anglican Communion is not alone referred to in the observations hereinafter made in regard to the duty and opportunities of the Church, but all Christian organizations, no matter by what name its members may elect to call themselves. Long observation has convinced the Colonist that whatever may be its scope of usefulness in other parts of the world, there is no place where the Church has a more difficult work to perform or can hope for better results from earnest, properly directed effort than out here on what some one has called "the edge of things." We wish that we could say that the work is as well done as it ought to be, but candor forbids. Not that there is not great earnestness displayed by the various religious organizations, nor that many men of a high sense of responsibility and a spirit of self-sacrifice have not devoted and are not now devoting their lives to the work of the Church, but because with all the energy that has been put forward, the Church has fallen short of enlisting the sympathy of those who are most in need of its influence.

As a rule the men who come out to this part of the world have had the advantages of religious instruction. If they are young men from the Eastern provinces, they are almost invariably those, who have been Sunday School attendants and have had the habit of going regularly to religious services. It can also be truthfully said that the majority of them come to the West animated with a resolution to live decent, cleanly lives. Undoubtedly in hundreds of cases they have promised their parents that they would not forget their duty in the matter of church attendance. They reach their destination somewhere in the West, and they find things very different from what they were at home. They see men in prominent positions of trust, who live irreligious lives, not necessarily bad lives by any means, but lives that take no account of what the young fellow has been taught are a part of every man's duty. He begins to think that perhaps they have not quite the right view of things, "back East." He feels a new sense of freedom. He has no girl friends, who go to church and whom he stands the best chance of seeing if he goes also. He attends his own particular services once or twice, but no one pays any attention to him, and in a short time he abandons the habit which he has been taught to regard as essential, and he will be fortunate indeed if he does not find his way into paths of conduct, which do not lead in the right direction. The newcomers who have passed their youth are usually men of resolute disposition, who have developed a habit of thinking for themselves. They may not attend religious services. In very many cases they do not, for the reason that what is said and done on such occasions does not appeal to them. So it comes about that here on the frontier there is a large non-churchgoing class.

What is the Church going to do to remedy this state of things? It certainly ought to do something more than it is doing. In this country of strong men, strong opinions are formed, and we can think of no more important work for the Church to do than to seek to discover some way by which it can make its influence felt in the formative process steadily going on in the evolution of the principles which will guide the men of the West in working out the tremendous problems, which "God and Nature have put within their reach." The work is one for men in the truest sense of the word. The minister of the Gospel, who fails to interest men in the work of the Church, has so far failed in his task. An idea prevails in some quarters that those who have not been conspicuous successes in ministerial work in the older centres of population, may be able to do good work on the frontier; but there never was a greater mistake. The West needs the strongest men that can be found. It needs men of broad and sympathetic humanity. It needs ministers, who will take to their hearers as men to men, not as priests to congregations. The West seeks through viceroy very quickly. It takes very little stock in sacerdotalism, whether it is put before them by a man in a surplice or by one whose sole distinguishing mark is a black coat and a white necktie. The minister, who has no message to deliver to his people is out of place in the West. And we do not mean by this the Gospel message, but a message of humanity, a message from man to man, for until this has been delivered in most cases there is little use in trying to impart any other. It may seem a strange thing to say in the year of Our Lord 1907, but it is true nevertheless, that the Church has to prove its divine sanction anew in the West, before it can accomplish the work, which its aims to do. It does not have to perform miracles, but it has to show that it is in the deepest sympathy with everything that is manly. It has to show that its work is something which concerns men, who are fighting the active battles of life, and not merely women who seek sympathy within its influence, or old men, who have outlived their activities. It is sad, perhaps, but it is unfortunately only too true that here in the West

"church people" as they are called, are very often regarded as merely meddling interference with the reasonable liberty of men. Those who know the ministers of the several denominations know that as a rule they are broadminded and ready in private life to extend hearty sympathy and wide charity to all people. But some way or other the Church has conjured up a sort of Frankenstein, a monstrosity which compels ministers to do things in the very way they know in the bottom of their hearts they ought not to do them. "The cloth" is a sort of fetich. It imposes upon them certain undefined and undefinable restraints, which hamper the intercourse of its wearers with the ordinary run of mankind, although it makes them fairly in harmony with many women, and quite awe-inspiring to children. These are general observations only. There are many conspicuous exceptions, but depend upon it that the Church will never accomplish its full duty here upon the frontier until it becomes less ecclesiastical and more human, until it comes to be regarded, not as a thing apart from the progressive life of the people, but as one of the most active agencies in the promotion of that broad feeling of brotherhood, which characterizes the men who stand face to face with Nature and spend their days in ceaseless efforts to win from her her treasured riches.

CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

The Medici family emerged from private life about the middle of the fifteenth century, but it was near the close of the fourteenth before they became at all conspicuous which was when Salvastore of that name, himself an aristocrat, led an unsuccessful revolt of the lower classes against the aristocracy of Florence. In the early part of the fifteenth century they confined their attention to trade and banking, whereby they accumulated an immense fortune, which enabled them to establish themselves firmly in control of the nominal republic, in which they lived. They became virtual rulers of Tuscany, the grand dukes for two centuries being all of the Medici family, and at least two distinguished popes, Leo X. and Clement VII, were of the same race. The Medicis were remarkable for great ability. They were judicious patrons of literature and art, and Italy owes much to their influence. They were undoubtedly the most conspicuous family which southern Europe has produced since the days of the Roman Empire, and perhaps, in view of the diversity of their attainments, they may be said to take the first place among all European families.

Catherine de Medici was born at Florence in 1519. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated at a convent. Pope Clement VII. was her uncle, and he was able to arrange a marriage between his niece of the Duke of Orleans, after wards Henry II. of France. The marriage took place when she was fourteen years old. Her life at the French court was inconspicuous. She seems not to have had any ambition to become distinguished, and the fact that ten years of her married life passed without any children being born to her, did not increase her popularity, and filled the royal family with alarm lest the line should become extinct. A divorce was talked of, and when the news came to her ears she sought the presence of the king, her father-in-law, and offered to submit implicitly to his will. If in the interests of France it was deemed best that she should be divorced, she would interpose no opposition, but in such case she asked to be allowed to remain in the country as the humblest attendant of her successor. The king was so impressed that the idea of divorce was abandoned. Later children were born to her. Her husband ascended the throne when she was thirty years of age and reigned ten years. Catherine remained in partial seclusion, so far as state affairs were concerned, during all this period, the king being almost wholly under the influence of Diana of Poitiers. When her eldest son succeeded his father, he was absolutely under the influence of Mary Stuart, and Catherine was again ready to efface herself and bide her time. The reign of this king was short, and he, having died childless, was succeeded by his brother Charles IX., who was at that time only ten years of age. Then the spirit of Catherine asserted itself. France was at this time in an exceedingly critical condition. The Huguenots were growing rapidly in numbers and influence. The House of Guise, which favored the strengthening of the hands of the sovereign, was at the head of the Catholic party; Coligny and the Prince of Conde were the Huguenot leaders. They also represented the old feudal doctrine that the powers of the crown were subject to restraint at the hands of the nobility. Here then was an issue of a very serious nature, inasmuch as an important political principle as well as wide religious differences separated the two parties. Catherine chose to follow a middle course, keeping herself clear of alliances with either party, and devoting all her talents to strengthening

the influence of the Royal house, so as to secure the succession to her third and favorite son. In this she gained her point, but in every other respect as the virtual ruler of France, she fell short of the necessities of the case. This doubtless was due to the school in which she had been reared. Machiavelli had been her father's intimate friend and close adviser, and Catherine seemed to have been imbued with his teachings to such an extent as to become void of all moral sense, except that of devotion to her children and personal propriety. She was bitterly opposed to the Protestants, and yet she refused to permit them to be utterly crushed, for fear that in such an event the Duke of Guise would oust her son from the throne. But the passions of the people were too much aroused by religious controversy to make it possible for Catherine to play one party off against the other and yet preserve the peace of the kingdom. Civil war broke out, and for thirty years France did not see internal peace. It was at this time that Henry of Navarre, of whom all readers of historical romances have heard so much, came to the front and played such a conspicuous and at times heroic part in the bloody events of the times. The policy of Catherine served to inflame the minds of the people beyond all control. By her advice the king consented to the death of Coligny, the Huguenot leader, and an attempt was made to assassinate him, which proved a failure. This act incensed the Huguenots, who began at once to make preparations for revenge. Then came the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Historians differ as to what Catherine's share in this awful deed was. Some assert that she ordered it; others say that she only was negatively responsible; but however this may be the terrible slaughter began by the murder of Coligny by the Duke of Guise, and after that a perfect carnival of blood, the signal for which was given from the tower of Catherine's palace, began. It continued for a week, and extended to all parts of France. No one knows how many people were slain. Some estimates put the number at upwards of 100,000; others say that this is a great exaggeration. There is also much doubt as to what share the king had in it. It is said that, influenced by his mother, he at one time took the full responsibility for it, and at another, influenced by his own fears, he repudiated having sanctioned it. The probabilities are that no single individual was wholly to blame, but that among them all who had some share in bringing it about, Catherine was the most culpable. She was not actuated by natural cruelty, nor even by religious fanaticism. The old idea that this massacre could be justly laid at the doors of the Church of Rome seems fallacious. It was the expedient of a woman, who, finding herself unable any longer to influence the parties in the State to busy themselves in weakening each other, resolved upon desperate measures to rid herself of those, whose influence she had most to fear. That she contemplated anything as monstrous as what occurred may well be questioned; at the same time there is no room for doubt that without her instigation it would never have happened. King Charles died two years after the massacre and was succeeded by his brother, the son for whom Catherine had striven for so many years. He reigned as Henry III. His career was a very troubled one, the influence of his mother prevailing over him to such an extent that the policy of playing one party off against the other was continued and kept the country embroiled in civil war. He was a weak man intellectually, and of dissolute habits, broken by periods of gloomy religious fanaticism. He was elected King of Poland through urgent pressure from Catherine, but only had been in that country for a year, when he hastened to France to assume the crown on his brother's death. He met his own fate at the hands of an assassin, only a short time after his mother had passed away from the scene of her plots and arduous strivings.

While it is impossible to admire the character of Catherine de Medici, a woman, who was the wife of one king and the mother of three others, one of whom was king of two widely separated countries, a woman who was the ruling spirit in France at a time when religious fanaticism was at its height and the character of the French people was passing through perhaps the most important stage in its development, must always occupy an important place in history. Her biographers do not suggest that she was personally an evil woman, but she seems to have been the personification of the doctrine that the end justifies the means. Her one absorbing passion was her love for her children, especially for the youngest, who was the most worthless of three worthless brothers. To maintain them upon the throne of France she was prepared to go to any extreme. She does not appear to have had any personal ambitions. It is impossible to estimate the effect of her influence upon France. The death roll of the thirty years of civil war, which her policy precipitated, deprived that country of many of its ablest sons, and the bitterness of the strife left behind it results, which poisoned the national life.

An able woman, sprung from a family which produced many able people, inspired by one of the noblest passions, she nevertheless must go down upon the pages of impartial history as one, whose works were chiefly evil.

THE LAYING UP OF TREASURE.

N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

In weighing a thing in the balance of his judgment a man invariably asks "Does it pay?" This is especially true of ethical and moral issues. The most of us are honest because it pays to be honest. The most of us are unselfish because it pays to be unselfish. We try to do nothing to excess, because we would inevitably suffer for it, if we did. But there is one thing about which most people hold a divided opinion and that is the laying up of treasure. By "treasure" is meant not only material riches, but the infinitely more precious of our possessions, the ability and the strength to enjoy all of the blessed things of the earth, which are God's treasures, and which He lavishes upon us with all love and graciousness from an exhaustless bounty.

The truth of the matter is that real treasures are not purchasable at all. Love, as we all know who have lived long enough, is the most precious of all our most precious possessions, the love that we give and the love that we take; and the older we grow the more capable we are of loving, and we hope the more deserving of being loved; one usually means the other. It is love that gives our treasures their real value. If we paused to consider, what would we decide was the dearest thing to us in the world? The sound of our babies' voices and the sunshine of their presence near us? That is it. Nothing is dearer or sweeter than that. We are very apt, nowadays, for this is a busy time in the world and great things are happening continually, and we must learn, or think we must learn, to keep our ears and eyes open to so many other things—we are apt to begrudge the time we give to our children, our little children, so we hand them over to the care of someone else, and lay away the treasure of their companionship until we have more time. But before we know it our little children are not little any more, and when, in a spasm of affection we want to fondle them and make babies of them, we find they stand before us quite stiff and unresponsive with eyes in which surprise and reproach are mingled; and we know, or perhaps we don't know, never having had the experience that we have laid by forever one of the most priceless things in the world—the tender confidence of our little children's babyhood.

Another thing about real treasures is, that, not being purchasable with money, even the poorest of us may enjoy them. No matter where we live in this golden west of ours, we are either near the sea, among the fields or close to the timber lands, and in a thousand places the snow-capped peaks of the mountains, or the mysterious recesses of the foothills form a part of the picture daily before our eyes.

Would anybody in the world exchange the privilege of beholding the loveliness of our glorious sunsets for the privilege of possessing a painting, no matter what its value, by a Titian or a Turner? And yet how many of us appreciate the ever-varying, ever-changing beauty of the scene that Nature paints for us at the sunset-time. Every day the loveliness is ours for the looking, but how few of us can spare the time even to lift our eyes and behold the glory of God in the beauty of His handiwork? And the sunrise! Those of us miss that, who turn the night into day, but perhaps through our windows we may hear the birds sing with rapture at the wondrous sight, and if we would slip out of doors we would find a world as fresh and dewy and purely sweet as if the earth had been born anew in the night, with all the loveliness and the mystery of the awakening still upon it, the mountains like vast jewels above the gold of the sea, the mists in the valley rainbow-tinted and the foothills green touched with the rosiest of the sky. And then at night! A long time ago, when people believed the stars were gods and goddesses and wove wonderful tales about them, perhaps it was more interesting to them than it is to us now to watch the heavens in that quiet time when God shrouds the earth in shadows, so that our eyes and hearts must both be uplifted to the glorious firmament when we say our prayers. But is it any the less wonderful now that we have proved, if indeed we have proved, that the lights in the sky are only fixed stars and planets, each following out a Divine destiny according to Universal Law? "When I consider the heavens the works of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars that Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him. For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor." "A little lower than the angels," if we only had time to think about that, when we look up to the stars at night! Some of us have, thank God, but many of us say "When I am not in such a hurry, I surely must stop and give these things some consideration" in a sort of condescending way, as if the stars must really feel our neglect a little, and we lay up that treasure for a future occasion, along with the treasures of the sunrise and the sunset

times, never realizing that we are losing lasting joys and gladness of heart that are meant to be ours.

Not all of us live near the sea where we can hear the endless music of its waves, but the trees have wonderful songs that they are forever singing—songs soft and sweet as a lullabye, songs that in their swinging rhythm tell us of the coming storm, songs that are hymns more wonderful and inspiring than the grandest music of the mightiest organ ever built by human hands, songs that are poems of praise to God. And if we are neither near the sea nor near the tall trees of the timber-lands, we are sure to be where we can hear the trill of the meadow-lark, the high sweet notes of the wren, the softer song that the robin sings. No matter where we may be we can hear the sweetest melodies. Every little breeze that blows, whether it shakes through the fern or over the clover, rustles among the poplars or comes in from the sea, has a song to sing. Then there is the song of the rain upon the grass. There is music everywhere, but so many of us do not think of listening for it. There is beauty everywhere if we would only look for it. But life is such a scramble and rush to most of us. It is hard to keep up with the hurrying eager throng, and we dare not take the time to pause for fear we may miss something that someone else is getting, when all the time we are really grasping and struggling for something we won't want when we do get it, if indeed we know what we are seeking at all, and the beautiful things of heaven and earth are forgotten.

Someone has very beautifully said that when we die it will be a great deal as it is with us now when we open the door or window of our house and go out of doors. It is a lovely thought and just within the range of our imagining. But how many of us can grasp it in its full significance? How many of us ever do open our house and go into the out of doors? It is easy enough to step from the house into the sunlight, everybody does that, but many of us do it deafly, blindly and unfeelingly.

"We must work and save for our children." So many people make this their excuse for living narrow, dull, hard-working lives, and yet surely the fallacy of it has been demonstrated again and again. We can see hundreds of examples about us, which must prove to us conclusively the hoarding of anything, no matter for what purpose, does not pay. Work is good for everyone, no one can be truly content unless he is working and feels that his work is worthy. Saving of money to a certain extent has its merits also; but to put aside every pleasure, every joy that offers, must tend to make us sordid, bitter and unloving in time. Better than all the money we may leave our children at our death is the loving sympathy and companionship we can give them while we live. We must be happy to diffuse happiness and to be happy we must keep our hearts and minds and senses alive to every joy that offers, else we lose our power of appreciating the good and blessed things that God means every one of us to enjoy. In accepting these treasures, the beginning and end of which is love in some form or another, we are laying up treasures in heaven, the heaven we learn and live and love, the wider and broader and truer grows the heaven of our happiness.

THE STORY TELLER

Eat it of Course

"Hitto Harjo was pleading in Washington at the bar of Bristol court, Massachusetts, half a century ago, once secured the acquittal of an old Irish woman accused of stealing a piece of pork. As she was leaving the court room, she put her hand to her mouth, and, in an audible whisper said:

"Mr. Carlin, what'll I do with the pork?"

Quickly came the retort: "Eat it, you fool; the judge says you didn't steal it."

The Pampered Classes

"I like Socialism fine," said the honest and apparently ungracious mechanic, "but I don't want to give up my Sunday paper."

"Give up your Sunday paper," said the agitator. "I don't see how Socialism is going to affect your reading matter."

"Maybe it won't yours," replied the victim of capital, "but I've got so accustomed to reading 'Snappy Doings in Smart Set. They bump the Bumps in Vandergould Dining Room,' and Mrs. Astor's Gossip, that I can't do without them."

"The missionary givings of church people in this much other communities are entirely out of proportion with the great material prosperity, and accumulation of wealth, we see about us on every hand."

"The most ostentatious and alarming features of our social life today, noticeable in this city is the lavish amount expended in pretentious houses, automobiles, personal adornment and the systematic addition to amusement of every form. The recent remarks of the Bishop of Rochester England are in no wise inappropriate to local conditions, when he said he some-

times wondered if the richer people had any conception of the duty of the church upon them in the matter of extending the kingdom of God. In a five-day automobile show, the sales amounted to 22,000,000 more than the yearly aggregate missionary givings of every denomination and creed in the British nation.

"In England more money was spent in gold, than in gold, than for the advancement of the kingdom among the heathen."

"The whole idea of the proportion of expenditure is out of gear. It is time for a vigorous protest upon the part of the clergy. The exhaustion of the spiritual faculty and personal religion is a thing to be combated, and every device of the devil to the attack must be insistent. To be adequate to the occasion a more strenuous effort is in order."

Off the Beaten Track

The old captain whose seafaring days were over, looked from the easel to the artist and back to the easel again with a tolerant smile.

"Hanging around the wharf as I do, I see a good many of your kind," he said in a friendly tone. "Going to paint the sea I take it. Well I am glad to see you setting down to it."

"Don't the others sit down?" asked the artist.

"Most of 'em do," said the captain "but there was once a fellow called 'pin' round 'holdin' a pencil an' squintin' her eyes. Finally she got where the view seemed to please her, but she kept steppin' back'ard and stepped off."

"No great harm was done," added the captain, stopping to look more closely at the picture on the easel. "We dashed her out, an' I guess after that she was content to paint common."

Interested in the Result

A negro boy was very regular in his visits to the library, and the attendant noticed that the little fellow always went to the same place, took the same book, and, opening it at a certain page, looked eagerly and then laughed heartily.

The attendant's curiosity was aroused, but there was once so frequently occurring. So one day he followed the little fellow and stood behind the chair and looked over the negro's shoulder. The same performance was again repeated, and the negro shaking with laughter at the same picture of a bull chasing a terrified negro across an open field.

The attendant was about to ask the reason when the negro turned around grinning: "Golly, but he ain't katched him yet!"—Buffalo Times.

Severely Rebuked

The late Lord Ritchie was not renowned as a wit, but a few years ago he scored against a pompous peer who resented the inclusion of a middle class commoner in the cabinet. They met at an "official" dinner, given on the eve of the opening of parliament, and when they were introduced the peer regarded Mr. Ritchie superciliously, and quite irrelevantly introduced the subject of the sugar trade, in which Mr. Ritchie was commercially interested.

"Quite an interesting business," said the peer, playing with his eyeglasses. "Very interesting," the minister assented.

"How much sugar goes to the pound Mr. Ritchie?" inquired the peer with a slow, insolent smile.

"A pound of sugar and a pound of oakum weigh exactly the same, my lord," replied Mr. Ritchie.

The peer turned away with an angry flush. One of his relatives had recently been convicted of fraud.—London Anceurs.

A Good Character

"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the judge.

"Yes, your honor," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and—"

"Where did you learn that?"

"I replied it from his tombstone, your honor."

A lady returned the other day and noticed that the telephone in the hall had been removed—"Why Bridget," she said to her new maid, just arrived, "what has happened to the telephone?"

"Please, mum," was the reply, "th' laddy across the way asked me if she cud use it and Oi sint it over to her, but it was an awful job to unscrew it."

A story attributed to Mr. Choate just before his departure for the Hague conference is as follows: A deaf old gentleman dined with a family where grace was always said. When the guests were seated the host bowed his head and began to repeat the accustomed verse in a subdued reverent voice.

"Th' What's that?" demanded the deaf old gentleman, who sat beside him.

The host smiled patiently and began again, in a louder, more deprecatory voice.

"Speak a little louder I don't catch what you say," the old gentleman persisted.

A low ripple of laughter went round the table. The host, his face crimson with embarrassment raised his voice and repeated the verse. The deaf gentleman did his best to hear, but failed. He placed one hand upon his host's arm.

"What did you say?" he demanded, irascibly.

The host cast him an angry glance.

"D—n it, I'm saying grace" he snapped.

Once, while Bishop Talbot, long known as "the cowboy Bishop," was attending a meeting of dignitaries of the Church of St. Paul, a tramp approached a group of Bishops gathered on the hotel porch at noon and asked for aid.

"No," one of the churchmen replied, "I don't think we can do anything. But I don't think there is the youngest Bishop of us all (pointing to Bishop Talbot) and he's a very generous man."

The tramp went to Bishop Talbot and the others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprise come over the tramp's face—they saw that the Bishop was talking eagerly, earnestly—but they finally saw something passed from hand to hand. The tramp tried to get away without speaking to those of the group, but the former spokesman called to him:

"Well, did you get something from our young brother?"

The tramp grinned sheepishly. "No, I gave him a dollar for his blamed new cathedral at Laramie!"—Bellman.

CURRENT VERSE

An Ode to Empire

Under the night of dim and alien stars,
With homeless heart and angry tears
I cried:
"Is this the land of immortal pride?
Of saluted civility and heroic wars?
Of happy vales and glooms of witchery?
My farborn boyhood's land of dream
and glad song?
Of manhood's faith and sternest loyalty,
Britannia, the just and strong?
O heart defrauded, what is there to cheer
left?
And what to hope amid this wide dis-
grace
Where hunger stalked and where the
fingert perished,
While surly sarguards crowd the mar-
ket place?
Britannia's sons across the seas are
calling,
Joyous and strong from many a fruit-
ful plain;
On heedless ears their love and cheer
are falling,
Their blithesart bartered for a cold
disdain.
But they of British sires born,
And they shall answer scorn for scorn;
Noting that from their youth deiled,
Sons of the proud are born to pride."

"O, for an hour of the ampler stainless
spaces
Where the health of nations,
Where the sun
Spreads his wide tent upon the hallowed
places
The toll's long battle from the waste
has won,
Give me my birthland, still unknown to
story,
Deeper than dream remembered from
glory,
Where love and plenty yield a golden
glory,
That shames the cruel barren pomp
of war.
And, O, ye spirits of that world unsung,
That serve the god of solitude, once
more
Send me the vision though with falter-
ing tongue,
I vouch your music on a friendless
shore,
Strike your wide harp and to Aeolian
numbers
Marshal the legions of the patient dead
From noteless fields whereon their
deeds were sped,
Where harvest winds and birdsong lull
their slumbers;
Call them again that men may see
The glory of a bloodless victory;
May see and learn to love and bless
The silent vanguard of the wilderness."

A roiling wind among the wintry trees
Made a deaf murmuring and the hud-
ding night
Thrilled with the fear of whispered mys-
teries;
When, around me fell the olden
weight,
And rank on rank I saw them march-
ing by.
With endless brow and deadless eyes,
The heroes of my eager youth,
Druid and saint and kings of chivalry;
Fierce plunderers of the uncultured
earth,
Unknown alike to fear and ruth;
Warriors and minstrels and the lords of
all memory's roster of idolatry.
And now from guarded graves they came,
But from the lands where honor leads,
Where still they serve, and by their
fame,
Upraised hearts to mighty deeds
And through that vision at their side
My brothers marched with fearless stride
And voiced with that heroic throng
The eternal music of prophetic song.

Fool, to be wroth with but a needless
Toe,
To heed its spawn or have their scorn
To mind.
The dead are all imperial and their sway
Not islanded and to no shore confined.
Once more my soul puts out to ports of
daring,
With all the lordly comrades of my
choice,
The soaring wind is master of our far-
goes,
The wide freedom bids our hearts
rejoice,
Far as the day span our adventure urges
A dateless voyage through the reach
of time.
The past goes down behind oblivious
surges,
The future rises with a dawn sublime,
Fronting the world with calm and level
vision.
New sons of empire, heirs to all its
pride,
Snubbed their answer to a dull deris-
sion,
Serving and building where their fa-
thers died,
The strength and not the
haughty seeming,
There is the deed and not the foolish
dreaming,
That is the harvest of life's proudest
pages,
And theirs the empire that shall awe
the ages.

"The Highlandman's Toast."

Scotland, the land o' the thistle and
heather,
Scotland, the land o' the mountain and
flood,
Scotland, the birthplace o' true-hearted
men,
Who gave for thy freedom their last
drop of blood,
Well may each Scotchman, while life
remains,
The brave ones who fell 'gainst the
numberless host
Who tried to enslave her, in slavery de-
spair,
And whose names shall forever be the
Highlandman's boast,
Here's to the heath, the hill, and the
heather,
The bonnet, the plaidie, the kilt and
the feather,
Here's to the heroes that Scotland can
boast,
May their names never die, that's a
Highlandman's toast.

Fam'd is the name of our own hero,
Wallace,
Whose brave heart to Scotland was
loyal and true,
Who lived for her glory, who died that
she should be free,
Might never descend on her bonnets of
blue,
And the Bruce we still mourn who at
Bannockburn,
With his brave little band the usurper
died,
Who fought like a lion, vast armies de-
fying,
Till the field with the blood of her
women was dyed,
Here's to the heath, the hill and the
heather,
The bonnet, the plaidie, the kilt and
the feather,
Here's to the heroes that Scotland can
boast,
May their names NEVER DIE—that's a
Highlandman's toast.

Wave on, stern thistle; wave on bonnie
heather;
Grow over the graves where darling
ones lie,
Bloom there to show them—our friends
and our foes—
How Scotchmen can fight, and how
Scotchmen can die,
Bid them remember we need no defender
Our hearts are as true as the brave
ones of yore,
Whose names we will cherish till memory
perish,
So let the toast resound from the hill
to the shore,
Here's to the heath, the hill and the
heather,
The bonnets, the plaidie, the kilt and
the feather,
Here's to the heroes that Scotland can
boast,
May their names NEVER DIE—that's a
Highlandman's toast.

HOME GARDEN
FRUIT CULTURE

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE FARM AND
POULTRY YARD

ROCK GARDENING

There is probably no country in the world better adapted for making a rock garden than British Columbia. Be it a small pile of rocks on a city lot or a succession of rock terraces or hillocks on a large villa site, it makes no difference. All can, with a little care and patience, be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The greatest difficulty encountered is not to get the rock to form the garden, but to know what varieties of plants, ferns or shrubs are best adapted for the purpose. The following article from the pen of Edward J. Canning, in "How to Make a Flower Garden," will be of benefit to those who desire to convert an unsightly pile of rocks into a beautiful and attractive garden spot.

"Some of the most exquisite gems in the vegetable kingdom grow above the tree-line on mountains. These alpine plants are of low and compact growth, herbaceous or succulent in character, and produce flowers of exquisite beauty and coloring. They grow in crevices or in pockets, often overhanging and completely carpeting projecting ledges of rocks. The attempt to cultivate these plants has led to the making of rock gardens, where they can be provided with all the conditions under which they grow naturally, except, of course, altitude, which is of the least importance. Many of the rarer alpine plants cannot be grown successfully unless these conditions are given. But a rock garden may be made to provide a home not only for true alpine plants, but also for a large number of interesting plants of small stature from much lower altitudes. A well-constructed and tastefully arranged rock garden can be made one of the most interesting features of a country home. Meaningless mounds of stones too often seen in gardens and in public parks are by no means the best conception of a rock garden.

"The rock garden should be a close imitation of a rocky mountain, though, course, on a smaller scale. It should have crevices, pockets, and overhanging ledges, and these should be filled with soils to suit the requirements of the different plants; some, need heavy or peaty soils, while others require a large proportion of crushed rock. As few gardens contain a natural rocky bank or hillside, most rock gardens are, therefore, 'artificial,' in the sense that they are made by man, but there is no form of gardening in which one has more opportunity to give expression to his natural taste than in the construction and planting of a rock garden.

"There are two kinds of construction, the 'open' and the 'underground.' The open rock garden is made from a natural bank or hillside and very attractive it can be made, especially if the bank or hillside skirts a lawn, and is entirely free from the roots of large trees.

"The 'underground' rock garden implies a cutting made below the natural level of the ground. This method contains a natural bank or hillside. The site chosen for an underground rock garden must, of course, be governed by circumstances, but, if possible, it should be in a secluded portion of the grounds, and near the boundary rather than in the centre of an open place, if it can be avoided. The size should then be determined and the top soil all removed for replacing when the cutting is complete. There should be a central path of not less than five feet in width and this should wind in such a manner that the cutting shall produce a variety of aspects to suit the requirements of the different plants. The cutting should begin at one end being shallow at first but gradually deepening until it is six or eight feet below the ground-level. All the soil taken out should be placed above the sides of the cutting to still further increase the height from the path through the centre.

"The cutting should not be made regular or smooth but should present an uneven surface, with occasional mounds and depressions of various sizes. After the rough outline is formed, the top soil should all be placed evenly over the whole surface. The rocks may be then placed in position; the kinds used do not greatly matter. The rocks may be then placed in position; the kinds used do not greatly matter. Sandstone is perhaps best, though very beautiful effects may be made with common boulders. Cut stones or stones with a flat surface should not be used, as they detract from the natural appearance a rock garden should possess. The rocks should be of various sizes, and arranged so that their most rugged sides are seen. Like the rocks on the mountainsides, they should occasionally stand out boldly, almost perpendicular, with the edge of the path, then withdraw into hollow recesses; but they should always provide crevices, pockets and ledges for the reception of the plants. If a rock garden is extensive enough a cascade will greatly add to its attractiveness. Rugged stone steps leading up to a shrub path among the rocks on the upper part of the rockwork with seats placed at intervals, may be introduced, and will add greatly to one's enjoyment of it.

"Spring is perhaps the best time for planting the rock garden, and early fall is also good. The pockets and crevices should be so arranged that the water does not run off too readily; at the same time it is necessary that they should have good drainage. If the soil below the rocks is of a clayey nature, a peaty soil is best, and these plants, like the mosses and stony saxifages, low-growing sedums, and sempervivums, and plants of a more or less succulent character, a soil largely composed of crushed rock or gravel is best. Plants placed outside along the path leading to the rock garden, and also among the shrubs which enclose it, help to give it a much more natural appearance.

"The propagation of alpine and other plants suitable for rock gardens is simple. All may be raised from seeds, and most of them by cuttings or division of the plants. The writer raises his plants from seeds sown in February, in four-inch pots of light sandy soil, in a warm greenhouse. The seedlings are transplanted as soon as large enough to handle, and gradually given more air as they increase in size. By the end of April they are usually large enough to plant out permanently in the rock-garden. It does not have a greenhouse, the seeds may be sown in a coldframe, in shallow drills, in

northeastern aspects, where they would be protected from the midday sun. Plants of a succulent nature, such as the low-growing sedums, may occupy the sunniest positions. The more delicate alpine, such as the alpine primulas or androsaces, should be planted in sheltered nooks. Cerastiums, aubrietras, dwarf phlox, and plants of a similar habit, should be planted to overhang ledges of rock, while the stony saxifages and sempervivums may occupy holes or crevices in the rocks. For the steepest places, or where it may be difficult for some plants to obtain a foothold, the wind ginger, Asarum Canadense, Armeria Balearica, or plants of a like habit, are excellent. At the top of the rocks, at the most conspicuous points, or at the turn of the path, may be located such stately plants as Acanthus mollis, Spiraea Aruncus, or a small group of Aquilegia Canadensis. A small border, varying in width, and edged with small rough stones, looks well at the foot of the rocky slopes, and not only serves as an edging for the path, but will accommodate many plants, such as the dwarf composites, ajugas, or Iceland poppies.

"Spring-blooming bulbs may be planted in masses among the plants, such as narcissus, scillas, snowdrops, chionodoxas, grape hyacinths, and crocuses. These blossom early and do not interfere with the regular rock-garden plants. Tulips and Dutch hyacinths

April, and transplanted to the rock garden in early fall.

"The whole rock-garden should be replanted and given fresh soil about every four or five years. The general culture required is usually less than for an ordinary flower garden. In dry weather in summer the plants should receive water at least once in two days, and in winter the plants which overhang ledges of rock should be protected with branches of hemlock or pine.

"Following is a list of some of the plants most suitable for a rock garden, the majority of which the writer has proved to be hardy in New England:

Some of the Best of the True Alpines

"Androsace alpina, Androsace sarmentosa, Anemone alpina, Antennaria alpina, Aquilegia alpina, Armeria alpina, Cerastium alpinum, Cheiranthus alpinus, Campanula garganica, Campanula muralis, Campanula pulla, Campanula rotundifolia, Campanula trachelium, Campanula Waldsteinii, Dianthus alpinus, Dianthus glacialis, Gentiana verna, Geum montanum, Globularia nana, Leontopodium alpinum (Edelweiss), Linaria alpina, Lychnis alpina, Potentilla aurea, Primula mistassinica, Rosula alpina, Saxifraga caesia, Saxifraga cotyledon, Saxifraga hypnoides var. pyramidalis, Saxifraga crustata, Saxifraga geranioides, Saxifraga longifolia, Saxifraga oppositifolia, Dianthus petraeus, Doronicum

Trillium sessile, Urtica grandiflora, Viola Canadensis, Viola striata.

Plants for Conspicuous Positions
Acanthus mollis, Acanthus candelabrum, Aquilegia Canadensis, Aquilegia vulgaris, Aquilegia Olympica, Digitalis purpurea, Eryngium planum, Fritillaria imperialis, Lychis chalcidonica, Papaver nudicaule, Papaver orientale, Spiraea Aruncus, Verbascum Chalcid.

Plants to Be Used in Pockets

Achillea tomentosa, Achillea Ptarmica var. flore pleno, Adonis vernalis, Allium Moly, Alyssum argenteum, Alyssum saxatile, Anaphalis margaritacea, Anemone patens var. Nuttalliana, Anemone Pulsatilla, Armeria Balearica, Armeria grandifolia, Armeria maritima, Armeria maritima var. Lauchiana, Asarum Canadense, Asarum canadense, Campanula Carpatica, Campanula persicifolia, Cerastium plumbaginifolium, Colchicum autumnale, Coreopsis rosea, Corydalis glauca, Corydalis nobilis, Corydalis sphecia, Dianthus atrorubens, Dianthus fragrans, Dianthus plumarius, Dierca Canadensis, Dieckmannia cucullaria, Doerthea Meadia, Doronicum Caucasicum, Draba incana var. arabis, Dracopis alpina, Epigaea repens, Galax aphylla, Gentiana acutifolia, Gentiana verna, Geranium Robertianum, Gypsophila repens, Helianthemum leucogaeolatum, Helianthemum vulgare, Heptasteria acutifolia, He-

palustris, Saxifraga Pennsylvanica, Spigelia Marilandica, Spiranthus cernua, Ranunculus flammula.

IN THE HOME GARDEN

After using bean poles, slat frames and wooden trellises of one kind or another for years; until the supply of poles was exhausted and prices for wooden frames became prohibitive I began using a combined wire and string trellis. This arrangement serves equally well for either beans, tomatoes, peas, nasturtiums, fancy gourds, etc. It is desirable, too, because all of the material used in its construction, with the exception of the string, may be used year after year.

Those who have never trellised up their tomatoes, either for home use or for a select market supply, do not realize what a very considerable gain in yield and quality is secured by this method. I do not hesitate to say that under ordinary conditions I have been able to more than double the yield, and in some cases triple the marketable product, over the bush method, to say nothing of the increase in quality which invariably secures for the grower the top of the market, it being possible to secure an earlier and more even ripening and greater uniformity in the size of the

sag from strain after vines grow heavy.

Stretch the bottom wire first, ten or fourteen inches from the ground, and securely fasten. Next stretch the wire five and a half to six feet from the ground, taking extra care to have it as taut as it can be made. Drive stakes or strips 1x2 inches firmly into the ground along the line of wire every twenty to thirty feet and staple both top and bottom wires to these. These serve to support the weight of crop and holds the trellis against winds.

Just before the vines are ready for the first tying put on the string, or trellis proper. I prefer some soft string, such as wool twine, which affords the kind of support that a firm hold beside being cheap. The distance that these strings are spaced apart at top and bottom will depend on the crop to be trellised; ten to twelve inches for beans when planted in drills and eight to ten inches for tomatoes, for which heavier twine should be used.

In passing over the wire the twine must be knotted to make it cling to one place, else the first gust of wind will blow it into bunches and so make it worthless. The knot that I use is simple, after one gets the hang of it. Pass the twine up over the wire, carry the ball over the opposite side and down then up over both the wire and the string just laid over, then down and through the loop left large enough for the purpose and draw taut, when you will have a simple cross-knot, for which the twine will hold. This will depend for its security on the tautness of the string. The same sort of knot is made at bottom, except that the movement is reversed. Since I have had considerable trouble caused by the slipping of the string as a result of careless workmen, I suggest that enough pains be taken with this part of the work to insure the permanency of the twine when once placed. If you will try one of these easily made trellises you will find that the satisfaction and ease with which you are able to gather a crop will more than pay for the trouble and slight expense in putting it up.

Art of Transplanting

When most amateurs transplant a shrub or tree their first desire is to save all the branches and twigs possible, because they hope that they will thus get an extra large plant in a new spot without waiting.

As a matter of fact, the surest way to get an abundant growth is to be lavish with the pruning knife. The less branches a transplanted plant has, the less work the roots will have to do; and the root needs all the relief possible, because for some weeks after transplanting it is going to be busy enough trying to get a new hold in the earth.

Therefore the first thing that should be done with the shrub that is to be moved is to prune all the branches off, and if at all possible to remove the top. The closer you can prune back to the original woody stem the more likely will it be that the plant will begin to grow in its new home practically at once.

Another thing: Do not fear to cut the root wherever it is at all injured or looks at all unhealthy. A sick root is just as bad for a plant as a sick branch.—Ex.

Tying Up Trees

By all means the best way to tie a tree to a stake is to plant the stake and tree at the same time. A separate layer of burlap or other soft material must be wrapped around it so that there shall be no rubbing of the bark. If the tree has been planted without a stake, it is generally impossible to drive one so close to it that it will give rigid support in every direction. It is, as a rule, better then to drive two stakes, one on each side, and each about three inches from the tree. Then wrap burlap around the tree and pass a loop or line from one stake to the other, the burlap and line being under the stake. This loop must be knotted around the tree in such a way that it will not give any play so that the tree shall be held firmly.

Under all circumstances be sure not to tie anything tightly around the trees. Trees cannot bear this any more than human limbs could. If you will examine a tree closely a few days after a piece of string has been tied around it, you will find that the string has cut into the bark, for trees are growing all the time and much faster than inexperienced people imagine.

Another thing to be careful about is to remove the burlap wrapping at frequent intervals, because it is a favorable refuge for grubs and other insects. A good way to do this is to set fire to it with a match and let it burn away. If there is not too much of it, it will burn so quickly that it will not affect the tree and all vermin in it will be destroyed.

Wherever a tree is at all bruised so that the bark is perforated or torn off, be sure to cover the wound with something that will keep the air out. Tree wax is the best to use, but tar, shellac, paint, or in an emergency wet clay packed over the bruise and tied up so that it will remain, will do.—Ex.

Summer Pruning

We usually think of pruning only when a plant is asleep. It is true that the heaviest pruning should be done then, but there is much that we can do during the summer to keep a plant in good condition.

The lilac is usually the best pruned shrub we have, for the simple reason that we are apt to pick every branch. The plant cannot, of course, then make any seeds, and the strength is thrown into new wood, where it belongs.

All faded or fading blossoms should be cut from every bush, but especially so in the case of spiraeas, deutzias, forsythias, etc.

Rose bushes should be treated the same way. A second bloom can be produced on wistaria by following this rule, and cutting the end of each runner.

Along toward the middle of summer you will notice new, very strong shoots coming up in your plants. When they reach an even height, with the rest of the plant, nip out the tip end leaves with your thumb and finger, and thus make the shoot send out some side branches.

If a plant is growing too tall and lanky (and nearly all plants do), nip the tip of each branch. This checks growth, forces the strength into the bark, and will keep your plant in more compact form.

Fruit trees are especially benefited by this treatment. The fruit will be improved by the check in leaf growth.

Climbing roses and vines can be made to follow your will if you will

give them a good start in the summer. Cut back the shoots that are too vigorous, and take out entirely any weaklings. If a branch is going up straight, and you want it to go sideways, cut the branch so that the bud which will be at the top points the way you want the branch to go.

Don't be too severe on your plants in summer, but at the same time let them know how you hold the reins, and that they cannot run riot.

Disbudding Outdoor Vines.

Outdoor grape vines are now pushing freely into leaf. If given full liberty, they will soon become a great mass of shoots and leaves; but this is not a desirable form, as is neither graceful nor fruitful. A much better way of treating them can be adopted when the shoots are quite small. Leave the shoots not closer than six inches apart, or, indeed, 10 or 12, and excellent growth and fine fruit will occur later.

Birds Eating Young Plants.

I have several anxious letters about this today. One reader's little broccoli plants have been entirely eaten over, another has not lost nearly all his radish, while a third has had his peas eaten close to the ground. This is a very worrying and discouraging, but it is only when the plants are young and small that they suffer, and extra care should be given for a little while now. Putting bent half hoops over the rows and covering with netting is a sure protective. Wire guards will always protect young peas, but they cost more money than many can afford. Cheap preventives must be used. Dusting with soot or lime makes them very distasteful to birds and other pests; but perhaps the best of all ways is to mix quarter of a pint of paraffin oil to the gallon of water, and moisten with this. Try it.

Sowing Runner Beans.

Give them rich, deep soil and a sunny, warm position. Open drills two or three inches deep and six feet apart and sow the seeds in a double row zig-zag fashion, three or four inches apart. Place a little soil next the seed, and then cover fully and make firm. These beans are very prolific, and remain a long time productive. One or two 20-yard long rows will keep an ordinary table supplied for months. Runner beans are a most most profitable farm crop, and those situated in early districts would do well to cultivate them for the market. The seed should be sown now in well-conditioned soil. Keep the rows four feet apart, and let the plants grow without stakes. In fields they are quite a success in this style.

Timely Attention to Peach Trees

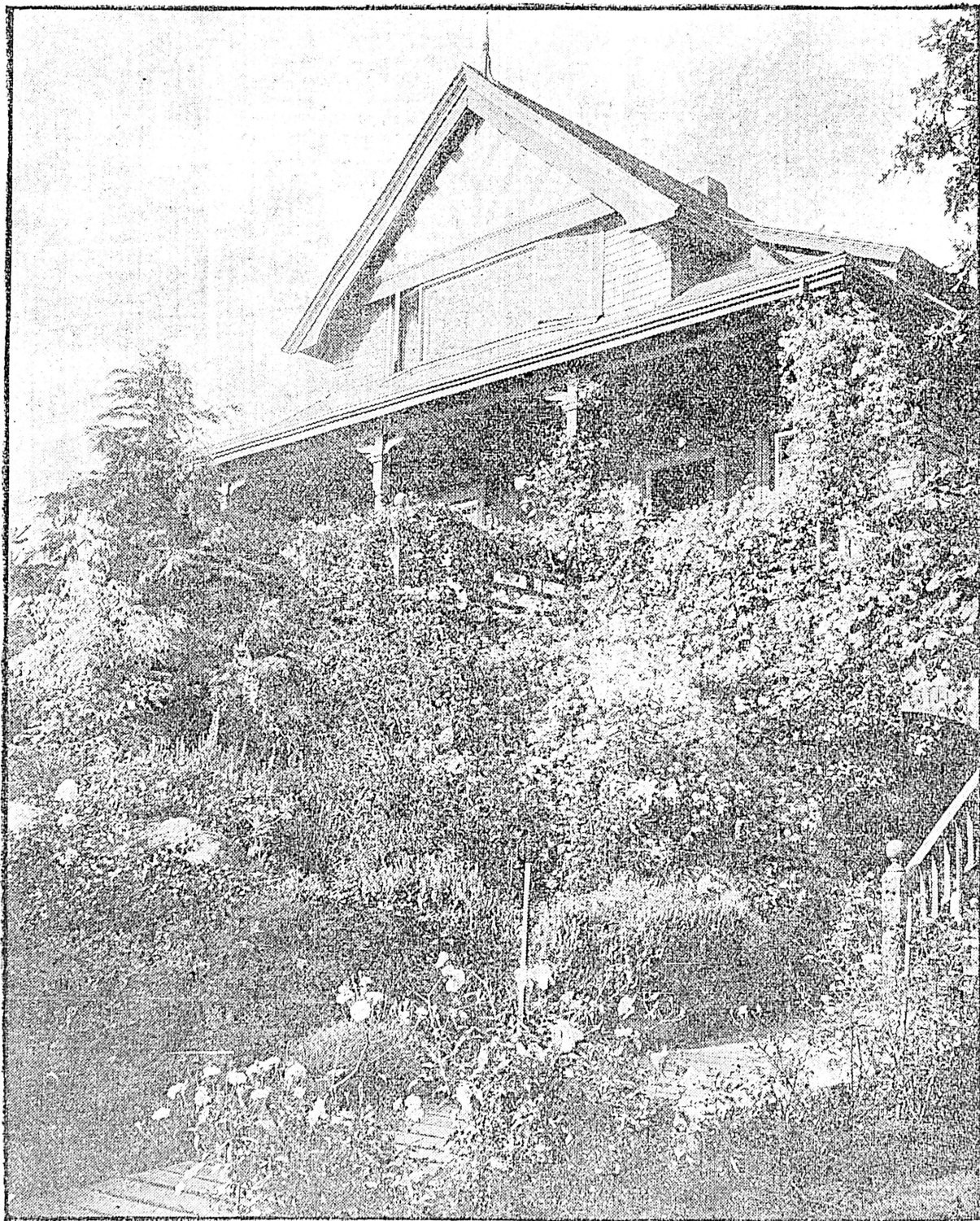
Peaches are now much more grown in the open air and in small gardens than formerly. All who try them find they are much more hardy and produce much better fruit than it wasthought they were capable of doing by such facilities asmaters possess; but their ultimate success depends to a very great extent on the treatment they receive at this time. I am most anxious that this should be understood and acted on. Few fruit trees make a greater amount of growth in one year than the peach. If allowed, crowds of leafy branches form, then all chances of securing good fruit disappear, as no fruit is more dependent on sunshine and air to assist development, and crowding must be prevented above everything. Now is the season to see to this. Begin at one side of the tree and remove the young shoots all through in a systematic style. Let them remain regularly all over, but sufficiently far apart to stand no chance of shading each other. They ought to be from 9 in. to 10 ft apart. Remove all with a sharp tool. At the same time reduce every cluster of fruit to a single one, and leave the final thinning till later. Be most particular in following out these instructions at once. They also apply to nectarines and apricots.

Getting the Summer Window-Boxes Ready.

Where window-boxes are only used in the summer time, as so many of them are, and not filled in winter, they may be taken in hand and filled now. The advantage of this is that when the plants are established by the end of May, and put out then, they give immediate effect, which is so much desired. When the boxes are planted with little plants at the end of May or early in June, it takes them a long time to become showy, but when encouraged in a glasshouse or frame now the display is a full one from the first. Those in towns who get nurserymen and florist to fill these boxes should take as many of them to be furnished now as possible, get them started under protection, and every satisfaction will be met with. Those who have boxes, greenhouses or frames, and plants all at home, should prepare the boxes, too, as suggested. See that all are in good order, with secure bottoms, holes for drainage, and firm sides. Drain well and fill with moderately rich soil. For much manure is not desirable, as this will cause the plants to grow too luxuriously and not bloom so freely as they can. Only bright and fragrant subjects should be planted in these boxes. Plants of drooping habit make pretty fronts.

Watering Fruit Tree Roots Under Protection.

I hammer away at this every spring, and it is extremely necessary and urgent at this season. It is odd and unsatisfactory that many of the fruit trees most favourably situated to form, and develop a crop partially or wholly fail to do so. The reason is, of course, and fruit forms, but leaves are to be found all summer. It puzzles many why this should occur, but it is easily understood, and the great fault is dryness at the root. The shelters that place the trees in a snugger from frosts and winds also keep off the rain, and many of the trees are absolutely dry at the roots in the subsoil. It is quite impossible for the fruit to adhere or swell under such circumstances, and everyone owning a tree with its roots in any way protected by the eaves of the dwelling or any other projection should make quite sure the roots are saturated at once. Fork the soil round the stem and break it, that the water may penetrate it freely. Get a crowbar or iron rod and make holes down three or four feet, and fill these up with water time after time. Never rest till it gets into a genial moist condition. Heavy crops of fine fruit will follow.



A Gorgeous Floral Display in a British Columbia Rock Garden

galactea, Draba alpina, Epimedium alpinum, Silene acaulis, Soldanella alpina, Veronica alpina.

Plants for Overhanging Ledges

Ajuga Reptans, Ajuga reptans, Antennaria plantaginifolia, Anemone nobilis, Arabis alpina, Aubrietia deltoidea, Cerastium Bierbersteinii, Cerastium purpurascens, Cerastium tomentosum, Daphne Cneorum, Linum boreale var. Americanum, Mitchella repens, Phlox repens, Phlox subulata, alba, Phlox subulata atropurpurea, Sedum acre, Sedum album, Sedum Hispanicum, Sedum purpureum, Sedum Sieboldii, Sedum Sieboldii var. variegatum, Sedum ternatum, Stellaria graminea, Stellaria Holstea, Veronica rupestris, Vinca minor.

Plants Most Suitable for the Deepest Recesses

Anemone Japonica, Convallaria majalis, Cornus Canadensis, Cyripedium parviflorum, Cyripedium pubescens, Cyripedium spectabile, Dierca spectabilis, Dictamnus albus, Funkia lanifolia, Funkia lanifolia var. albo-marginata, Funkia ovata, Funkia Sieboldiana, Helleborus niger, Lobelia cardinalis, Lobelia syphilitica, Oenothera latifolia, Pachysandra terminalis, Polygonatum biflorum, Saxifraga crassifolia, Tiarella cordifolia, Trillium cernuum, Trillium grandiflorum,

patia triflora, Heuchera sanguinea, Iberis sempervirens, Iberis Torquatum, Iris pumila, Iris verna, Leucojum aestivum, Linum perenne, Lotus corniculatus, Lychnis Viscaria var. splendens, Mertensia Virginica, Oenothera Missouriensis, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Platycodon grandiflorum var. Mariesii, Polemonium humile, Potentilla reptans, Potentilla Sibbaldia, Potentilla splendens, Primula elatior, Primula farinosa, Primula officinalis, Primula vulgaris, Prunella grandiflora, Pyrola rotundifolia, Rhazya orientalis, Rhododendron, Sabazia compestris, Sagina procumbens, Saxifraga aizoides, Saxifraga aizoon, Saxifraga granulata, Scilla Siberica, Sedum roseum, Sedum spectabile, Sempervivum arachnoideum, Sempervivum fimbriatum, Sempervivum Pomphili, Sempervivum tectorum, Shortia galleana, Silene Zawadskii, Statice Gmelini, Stokesia cyanea, Trautvetteria palmata, Trollius Asiaticus, Trollius latus, Tulipa Saxifraga, Veronica gentianoides, Veronica incana, Veronica Ponce, Veronica spuria, Viola cucullata, Waldsteinia fragarioides.

Plants for Moist Places

Calla palustris, Lobelia cardinalis, Lobelia syphilitica, Myosotis palustris, Parassia Caroliniana, Parassia palustris, Pinguicula vulgaris, Potentilla

THE POULTRYMAN

The Hen That Pays.

The hen that pays is not always a young one. When we take stock it is well to bear this in mind. It is true generally speaking, that it is not profitable to keep utility stock after eighteen months of age. When one comes upon a hen at hatching, it will pay to keep a good motherly hen as long as she will live. A hen that was a prize winner the first two or three years of her life and that has bred prize winning chicks will be found profitable to keep as long as she will live. She may be so old that she will produce but two or three clutches of eggs in a season, but if mated to a high class cockerel her progeny will be found valuable. It is but a few years ago that the prize winning brown leghorns at Madison Square were bred by one breeder from a hen over ten years old mated to a cockerel of her own progeny. Now, does this apply to the purely fancy alone? In every flock of yearling hens there are some that it will pay to keep over. The proportion of such hens will depend largely upon their vitality. If they were vigorous as chicks, sprightly and thrifty, and if at no time in their growth were they afflicted with any of the diseases which have had a serious sickness, and with all, have been continuous layers from an early age, it will be found profitable to keep such birds for breeding.

If one has taken careful note of all stock kept through the laying season proper—say from February to July—it will be noticed that some birds in each flock will lay a few eggs, perhaps fifteen or twenty, and become determinedly broody. It will seem to matter little what devices are resorted to to break them up and get them laying again. Such persistent sitters should be marked and about July 1 sent to market. The July and August market is nearly always good for such birds when they are sold as high as 16 to 21 cents per pound, live weight. It will not pay to keep one of these persistent sitters, as they seldom make good hatchers and very seldom good mothers. Such hens are usually large for their variety and are almost always clumsy. Observation will teach one to select a medium size hen, regular in her laying, and one that suits for laying, hatching or brooding the chicks. There are many common hens that are excellent layers. The best we have ever seen were about the size of the Wyandotte. They will be found active and vigorous, with medium sized combs and always with bright, very red eyes. A common chick, that grows rapidly and early, as a rule, will generally develop into an early layer. Some times they will begin to lay at five or six months of age. We have seen such pullets begin laying in November and lay steadily all winter until about the first of February and then become persistently broody and worthless for egg production. The balance of the year, with perhaps a short interval in the latter part of July and until about the middle of August. That is about as good and even better than the average for common fowls. If one may get from sixty to one hundred eggs per annum per bird and be able to market those eggs at an average price of 30 cents per dozen, that would be a respectable profit for the bird, \$1.50 to \$2.40 per bird. Such birds will pay for their keep besides a margin of profit, and they will require just as much care and attention as a pure-bred, brood-to-lay hen that will lay from 150 to 200 eggs per annum, which would yield a margin of profit of about \$2.20 per bird per annum. It will not require much figuring to determine definitely which hens will pay best to keep even at the difference in cost of birds, that is the first cost, for it does not cost any more to raise a pure-bred when once we have the stock, than it does to raise a mongrel, with perhaps a few exceptions. It is any farmer or any one else engaged in poultry culture in this age of artificial incubation can afford to bother with hatching with hens. The results are so inferior to what may be attained with even a small incubator and two or three brooders that the additional cost of the machines is hardly worth consideration. When one considers the savings in time, of dealing with hatching hens, the freedom from lice and their attendant ills, the increased output of healthy, vigorous chicks, and the fact that one may hatch continuously at will the year through, it will be readily seen that under the present conditions of poultry culture, it will not pay to keep a hen that becomes broody easily. There is too much time lost in breaking her up. Now, aside from the strictly fancy and for brooding purposes, it is a safe proposition to make the statement that it will not pay to keep a hen over eighteen months of age. This applies to utility only. It will take the average chick six months to get ready to become of value as an egg producer; the next year will be the period of real value. When that year is ended it is a good rule that it is therefore a year and a half before old hens and market value for market purposes. In the fancy few pullets will be found to yield good results unless bred in line.—C. S. Gorline In Desert Farmer.

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The fine siftings from the cracked oyster shells, and fine, light-colored grit are placed where the chickens can help themselves at all times. In order to understand the importance of grit, listen to the little chirps which the hens are asleep under the hover. One can distinctly hear the rubbing of the grit as it grinds out the grain while the chicken sleeps. If the grain remains in the gizzard until it is softened and fermented before it can be digested, the result is an unhealthy or a dead chicken.

The Best Winter Layers.

A prominent poultryman last March decided to make a test of eighteen pens of different breeds of fowls, to determine which variety was best adapted for winter laying.

No claim is made of a heavy yield, as the test was not a year, but a severely cold one, and but little conducive to a heavy egg yield.

All breeds were subjected to the same conditions of feed and treatment, and all stood strictly on their individual merits as egg producers, without favoritism to any.

The following results were obtained:

	Average per hen
S. C. White Leghorn	15.4
S. C. Brown Leghorn	13.5
S. C. Black Minorca	14.8
Barred Plymouth Rock	12.4
Barred Plymouth Rock	12.4
R. C. Brown Leghorn	12.4
R. C. White Leghorn	16.5
S. C. Buff Leghorn	12.4
S. C. Pyle Leghorn	14.7
Light Brahma	18.7
White Plymouth Rock	13.6
White Plymouth Rock	13.6
Buff Wyandotte	15.5
White Wyandotte	17.4
S. C. Rhode Island Red	12.2
S. C. White Leghorn	12.2
S. C. White Leghorn	18.7

It will be seen that the generally tabular test of the Rhode Island Red laid the largest number of eggs.

The largest eggs were laid by the Black Minorcas, with the Light Brahmas a close second, and the smallest by the Rhode Island Reds.

As eggs are sold by the dozen, and not by the individual, it is a safe commercial standpoint, it would appear that the Rhode Island Reds were the most profitable fowls to keep for supplying the demand for eggs when they command the highest prices.

If any of our readers have the opportunity of seeing these birds, we will be pleased to publish the result of their experience.

Poultry for the Farm.

It is almost unreasonable to think of any farm without poultry. Indeed it is about as much so as to think of any farm without a woman. In this new land there are many farms without either, but we must consider the latter. It is a fact that a hardy, self-reliant man who has entered on his home, and who has bought land, but looks forward to the completion of his plans for comfort, when he gets all things in readiness to bring home his future housekeeper. Even before he expects to have cows and hens of course. In all this vast country I only know of one man who expects to get a "principle" to his farm. His eggs are the foundation of every form of cookery in a true housekeeper's formula. If she cannot procure eggs she will, to be sure, resort to all sorts of expedients in their stead; an ingenious woman can do that at any time, but it is what she objects to every time, and depending on the value of the eggs produced by her in one year, she will not be a poultryman. With proper management a flock of pure-breds may be made to yield a profit of from \$2.50 to \$3 per bird per annum and in some localities considerably more. In summing up, then, we believe the hen that pays is the old hen in the strictly fancy and for brooding, and the layer from six to twelve months of age for market purposes. In the fancy few pullets will be found to yield good results unless bred in line.—C. S. Gorline In Desert Farmer.

Keep Chickens Busy and Also Hungry.

The common error in feeding young chickens is to pamper and overfeed them. Chickens have a quick, active digestion, and when they are overfed they will result in a very sluggish system as long as the digestive system can stand it. Then they go to "pieces" because they have been "fed off their feet." It is said, Gout, less of appetite, enlarged liver, etc., result. This statement is not intended to encourage insufficient feeding. Chickens frequently suffer in this respect also. They must be fed with good judgment, according to their appetites. They should be compelled to hunt for all their grain in a litter of chaff and sand on the brooder floor until they are three or four weeks old. If you are not so judicious enough to get the food should be withheld until they will scratch for it. Young chickens should be kept in such a condition of hunger that they will come flying for their food. They should then be fed enough to satisfy them, then they become hungry for their food. Chickens will not grow quite so rapidly for the first few weeks under this system of feeding as they will by forced feeding, but the mortality among them will be far less. After the chickens have thrown their first feathers, one feeding a day of soft food should be given in place of Johnny-cake. Some ground food must be given if rapid growth is desired, in order to produce early market broilers. At this age and for this purpose the feeder can take chances on overfeeding for a short period.

A Johnnies is a rich, stimulating food, and is more easily digested than the whole or cracked grain; therefore it should be fed with good judgment. It must be thoroughly baked in a "slow oven," and broken up in a crumbly condition when fed. Incompletely baked Johnny-cake will cause indigestion and feed little chickens. It may be made in various ways; the bulk of the mixture in any case, is cornmeal. The following is a satisfactory recipe: Mix thoroughly 4 parts (by weight) of cornmeal, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part good soft water, 1 part salt, 1 part butter, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Into this mix the meal until it forms a stiff batter; then bake thoroughly.

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The World of Labor

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boatmen	1st and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders	1st and 3rd Th.
Bookkeepers	Quarterly
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cleaners	1st Friday
Electricians	2nd Friday
Garment Workers	1st Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	1st Thursday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	Every Tuesday 9 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Stereotypers	Monthly
Tailors	1st Monday
Typographical Union	Last Sunday
Walters	1st and 3rd Wednesday

Carpenters of New Westminster have had their wages increased from 35 to 43-1-4 cents per hour.

Employees of the St. Eugene Mining Company at Moyie, B. C., have had their hours reduced one per day.

Sheet metal workers at Toronto have been granted an increase of 1-2 cents per hour.

There are no strikes in the building trade than any other, and next comes the textile trades.

By a re-arrangement in schedule, the earnings of motormen and conductors at Hull, Que., have been increased \$10,000 per month.

The Trades and Labor Council of Calgary has appointed a committee to report to the Council on the construction of a labor union.

The Photo Engravers of Toronto, whose agreement with their employers expires on June 27th, are asking that the present agreement be renewed.

During the past six months 100,000 names have been added to the rolls of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Carpenters and others at Hull, Que., have been granted an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, and carpenters at Belleville, Ont., have received a 10 per cent. increase.

Employees of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company at Hamilton, Ont., have received an increase in wages from 15 to 16-1-2 cents per hour.

R. Glocking, International President of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, has been spending a week in Toronto, after a trip through the Eastern States extending over a period of four weeks.

Journymen tailors at Calgary have received an increase in wages dating from the first of April. The increase was from 28 cents to 35 cents per hour. Fifty employees were affected.

The wages offered to immigrants at Toronto, for employment on farms throughout the province, are about ten per cent. higher than last year.

Shovelers, carmen, ore sorters and surfacemen employed at Rossland have received an increase of 25 cents per day, dating from May 1.

The brassworkers' conference at Birmingham, Eng., has asked trades unions to join in choosing a "old age pension day," on which national demonstrations could be held.

At Ottawa, and vicinity, some 3,000 mill hands have had their wages raised from an average of \$1.35 per day to an average of \$1.60 per day, representing an annual increase in the payroll of over \$100,000.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in Winnipeg, Man., from the 16th to the 21st of September. A large number of delegates from labor organizations throughout the Dominion is expected at the annual meeting.

In recognition of the services which his book, "Organized Labor," has been to students of social economy, a gold medal has been received by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, from the International Exposition of Social Economy, which recently met in Liege, Belgium.

One thousand dollars has been granted to the Dominion Trades Congress, which will meet in Winnipeg in September, to be used for the application of the local Trades and Labor Council. This is the largest grant ever made by the city of Winnipeg to a labor organization.

The machinists of Toronto and Toronto Junction, who have been endeavoring for several weeks to bring about an agreement with their employers, whereby they would have their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine per day, have as yet been unable to achieve their end, except in a few of the smaller shops.

The district convention of the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers will be held in St. John, June 22nd inst. Delegates from all over the province of Quebec will attend. For the occasion a special souvenir number of the "Fleur," official journal of the Federation, will be published, profusely illustrated. The convention will be held in the City Hall of St. Henri.

Diseases common to particular trades are: "Boilermakers' deafness," among men working in the incessant noise of the shipbuilding yard or the boiler-makers shop; compressed air illness (or "caisson disease"). "Brassfounders' ague" is the result of the fumes evolved in the pouring of brass.

The National Conference of the Teachers' Union was held at Oxford, England, some 2,700 delegates being present, representing a total of 60,324 members. A few years ago the notion of a trade union for teachers would have been laughed at by them, but they are now as eager in its support as mechanics, artisans and laborers.

Organized labor is flourishing at Edmonton. Nearly all trades are organized, and enjoy 8-hour day and fair wages. Employment is steady and becoming more plentiful. Carpenters increased wages from \$1 to \$3.25 minimum wage. Plasterers from 60 to 65 cents an hour, without strike. Painters are asking increase from \$2.20 to

Builders' Exchange, and Contractors Smith & Sherbourne and Baynes & Horle, all of whom were defendants in the suits, test cases for the men, who said they were brought here under misrepresentation, have escaped the ordeal of defending the suits, the plaintiffs having returned to their homes in Seattle and Minneapolis. They were Frank G. Gardner, James Reed, John Ross and Iver Oleu. In the alien labor cases under the Allen Labor Act the first three sought from the officers of the Builders' Exchange and Baynes & Horle the penalty of \$1,000, while the fourth, the provincial Workmen's Act Gardner sought from Smith & Sherbourne \$250. This was a test action on behalf of a number of others. Mr. Justice Morrison today granted an order dismissing the actions.

A Popular Monarch

Considering the state of unrest in Ireland and the present ugly temper of the peasantry, the announcement of King Edward's intention to visit Ireland next month has not only taken a great many people by surprise, but has given rise to much anxious comment.

At the same time it is some months now since this visit was projected, and it is nearly two months since the Earl of Shaftesbury, speaking in Belfast, assured his hearers that his Majesty would be among them in the course of the summer. There is not the slightest doubt about the King's popularity among the rank and file of the Irish people. Everywhere he went during his last tours in 1900 and 1904 he was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and the cheers that greeted him were as sincere as any that ever came from the most patriotic Englishman.

There is one aspect of His Majesty's career that has always appealed to the Irish people and that is his sporting proclivities. In Ireland love of the horse is one of the strongest bonds of sympathy between man and man, and one needs to live in the country to understand thoroughly the kinship of racing. The fact that King Edward has for some years kept a few horses in training at the Curragh has immensely endeared him in the affections of the Irish people, who will never forget that Ambush II, won the Grand National in the royal colors after having been bred and trained in Ireland.

The enormous personal popularity of the King is one of the most difficult things with which professional agitators in Ireland have to contend, and it is one of the things that an attack on the government is a far better card than personalities about the occupant of the throne.

Visit of the Prince

The advent of Prince Fushimi draws attention to his country, and the customs of Japan are of particular interest to women of other lands, as they contain a remarkable example of how the condition of women may change from one generation to another. A hundred years ago Japanese women, while treated with respect in the household, had little to do with the outer world. Nowadays, the girls have their colleges and universities, sports, even in athletics, as do the men. Recently a young Japanese lady graduated from our own medical college in Toronto, in order to return to her native land to teach. Women of the Samurai class, which was formerly most conservative, have latterly entered professions as teachers and nurses. The Samurai class were the supporters and, as it were, retainers of the nobles. Under altered conditions, they enter trade, and have proved successful in it. The Empress of Japan has shown interest in hospitals and schools, and visited such institutions of late years, even cutting down her personal expenses to support these charities.

Girl students in Japan present many interesting problems. A great number of them have rushed into the various professions with insufficient means, and many thousands are turned away yearly from schools in Tokio. Our Y. M. C. A. in Japan is endeavoring to supply boarding houses for the girls, and means of tuition, and the situation is absolutely acute. A little while ago appeals were made for help to the women students in the cities of Canada. Japanese girls are exceedingly progressive. Formerly many forms of accomplishments were left entirely to the geisha girls, which are now assumed by all classes. A feature of Japanese periodicals is one consisting of pictures of Japanese college girls, sometimes attired in cap and gown, and we know them, but often more gracefully arrayed in their native dress.

Interesting Bits

A will dated 1745 and deposited in the Bank of England has just been discovered in that establishment. The testator left his property worth \$25,000 to a family named Windel, living in Fuerstenburg, a village near Baden. During all the years that the will was forgotten the money has been increasing at compound interest and the sum is now \$7,250,000. People of Fuerstenburg bearing the name of Windel have heard of the matter and have sent their agents to London with reports that they wanted to show the descent from the Windel family named in the will.

Domestic servants at Wellington, New Zealand have formed a union and demand that their work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays shall cease at 7:30 in the evening, on Thursdays and Sundays at 12 in the afternoon, and on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight.

In sending his yearly subscription to one of the Winnipeg newspapers a Manitoba farmer wrote: "Dear Sir: If you send me a paper that want to get married, send them this way. I want a wife myself, and a good many more."

Too Many Doctors in France.

The overcrowding of the medical profession is causing discussion in France. The superfluity of doctors is in the large towns, while the rural districts are ill supplied. The influx of foreigners plays a part. According to some authorities, the medical schools are careless about the qualifications required of those who apply for admission and are too ready to recognize less diplomes exotiques. Many of those matriculated have never studied. Moreover, the number of patients who are treated by regular practitioners is diminishing on account of approved hygienic conditions. And there is much irregular practice of medicine by nurses, magnetizers, masseurs and osteopaths. These evils are not peculiar to France—New York Evening Post.

Ruin of a Great City

Rev. Dean Harris writes from California as follows:

I have just come in from San Francisco where in almost every walk of life, I found conditions of complete demoralization bordering on anarchy. You have heard much of the enterprize, the push, the energy, the daring commercial courage of the citizens of San Francisco and the phoenix-like resurrection from its ashes of the city itself. Well, after that I have seen and learned, I am satisfied it will take the city fifteen years to recover from the awful conditions which at present prevail there, if indeed, it ever recovers at all. I can have no reason for exaggerating the deplorable condition of the city, at all. I am sure you will join me in an expression of deep and sincere sympathy for the misfortunes and terrible visitations that have fallen on the city since and after its almost material ruin. It is an insult to the visitor of common sense and observation to tell him as I have been told many times, that there is no demoralization in business; that the civic and political life of the community has been assaulted but not debauched, and that corruption in civil and political life is no worse than in eastern cities.

To insist that strange how our attachments and affections deceive our intellect and our right appreciation of visible facts. Time and again, men have said to me, "Are you not surprised at what we have accomplished since the fire?" As a matter of fact, I believe that many other honest men, I was surprised at the little which has been done in the rebuilding of the unhappy city. Everywhere you are confronted with the "To let" and "For rent" signs to be seen on buildings all over the city. I certainly do not intend to libel San Francisco when I write that the population of the city is at least 100,000 less than it was before the earthquake and fire. Many new buildings for which plans were drawn have been abandoned, and in many instances work on buildings in the course of erection has been stopped. All this is largely due and I am sorry to have to state it, to the arbitrary, tyrannical and high-handed dictation of labor unionism as unionism is and has been conducted since the fire. The greed, tyranny and graft of the union bosses, who have stopped factors in retarding the rebuilding of the city. I do not wish you or any of the readers of your valuable paper to take this statement as a condemnation to the labor unions of San Francisco—I believe in the union as it should be, a man who, in the present heated conditions of affairs in the unfortunate city, would dare to raise his voice in protest against the tactics of the union bosses ought to be in a state of grace and have his life insured.

Lawlessness prevails. Lawless conditions during the present street car strike when I was in the city was awful. While I was there many mystic shrines were coming into the city who never heard of the strike. Some of these boarded the cars and were unmercifully abused by strike sympathizers. I saw crowds of ruffians following decent women who took the cars and heard the vilest epithets applied to them. The police were either powerless to act or "stood in" with the strikers, for hardly any attempt was made to interfere with the lawless mob.

At the St. Francis hotel, where I was staying, a party of one hundred tourists from Los Angeles came in. They had intended remaining several days, but when they discovered the condition of things prevailing in the city they returned home on the earliest departing train.

It is impossible to describe the scene of devastation which the city unfolds for you today. It is this visible and unimpaired ruin, or rather panorama of broken space which impresses one with the conviction that little has been done to repair the ravages and desolation left by the visitation of the fierce elements. San Francisco is sorely afflicted and the earthquake and fire, or rather their material effects are the least of her sorrows. Not even in the worst days of Tammany, when Tweed and Keegan submerged the great Democratic organization in a lake of political greed, was there anything to compare to the shocking revelations of the political corruption of Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef. Lacking the courage or discretion to resign, Mayor Schmitz has at last turned over the reins of San Francisco government to other hands, and has consented to be guided in his official actions by a committee representing the city's most prominent business interests. Schmitz is facing the inevitable, unless all the indications are at fault, he will go to the penitentiary of San Quentin ultimately, convicted of the lowest and dirtiest piece of civic swindling and robbery in the annals of any great American city. Ruef has broken down and confessed, and his defection leaves Schmitz without a leg to stand on. I was standing on the edge of the crowd in the court room when Abe Ruef pleaded guilty. I heard his speech and saw his back and profile.

Description of Ruef

His address to the bench was a whine. He is a little weak-faced, shrewd man, and he impressed me as being a man who had been at the corner and making a last desperate fight. I saw himself from the torturers. Ruef is of French-Jewish stock, born in San Francisco, and educated at the University of California, which he has lived to disgrace. He became a lawyer, entering politics organized the "Republican Primary League," and took out incorporation papers for it, just as if it were a business enterprise, as in fact it was. Eugene F. Schmitz was at this time president of the Musicians' Union, of San Francisco, and he was a fiddler, playing every night with one of the best orchestras. Ruef made Schmitz one of the directors in his newly incorporated political party. The Jew could depend on him to attend meetings, do as he was told, and vote according to orders. This was in the days when the capitalist San Francisco was banded together to down the labor unions. The unions struck back with a monster strike, and in the heart of the battle the wily Ruef, "Piggy" was his school name, put up Schmitz, the fiddler, as the champion of the unionists. Schmitz then, by hook or crook, got the nomination for mayor on the union labor ticket. Ruef managed the campaign for him and he was elected. Mayor Schmitz on the day he took office publicly thanked Ruef for everything. Ruef now became the "boss" and anyone applying to him for an appointment to a franchise, or a permit, was referred to Abe. The "Id" was lifted off San Francisco, and dives and houses of ill-repute flouted their vice all over the town. When the clergy and all other reputable citizens protested, the mob sympathized lovingly with them, but in solemn tones

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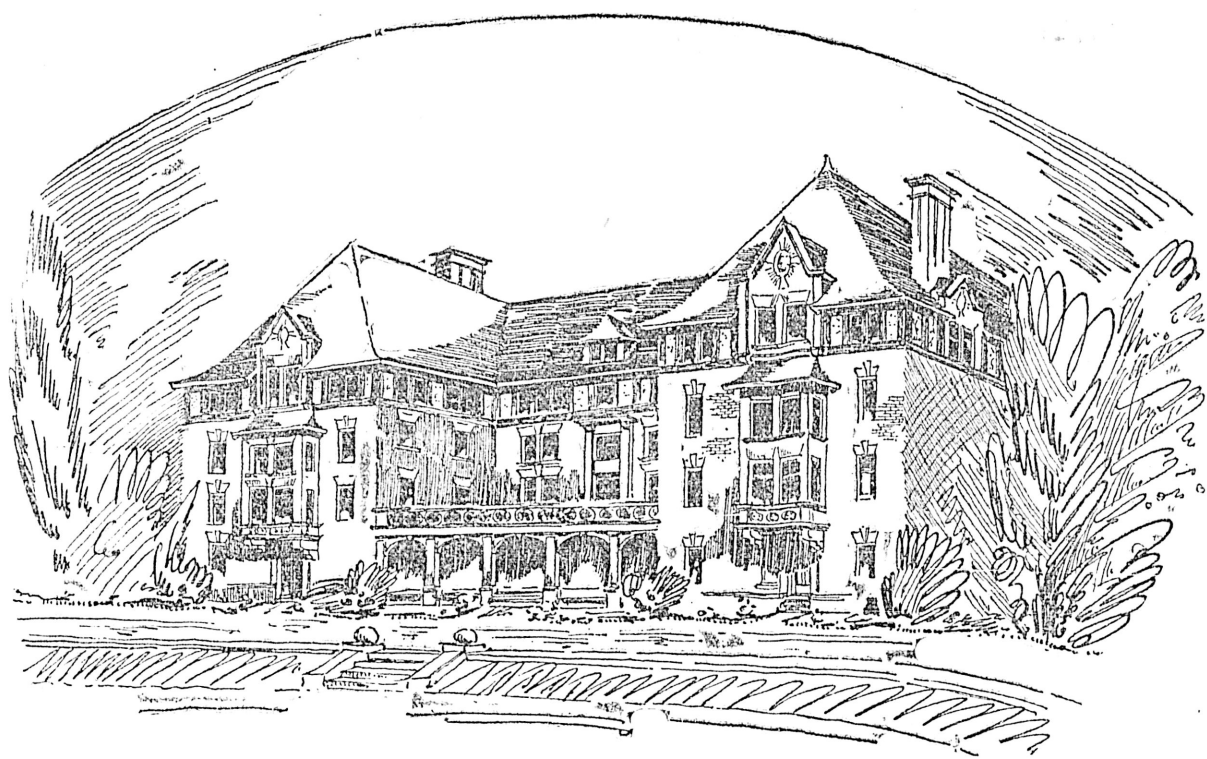
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 SAMUEL JOHNS, of Johns Brothers, General Merchants

Company's Bankers:
 MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Architect:
 F. M. RATTENBURY

Solicitors:
 WOOTTON & GOWARD

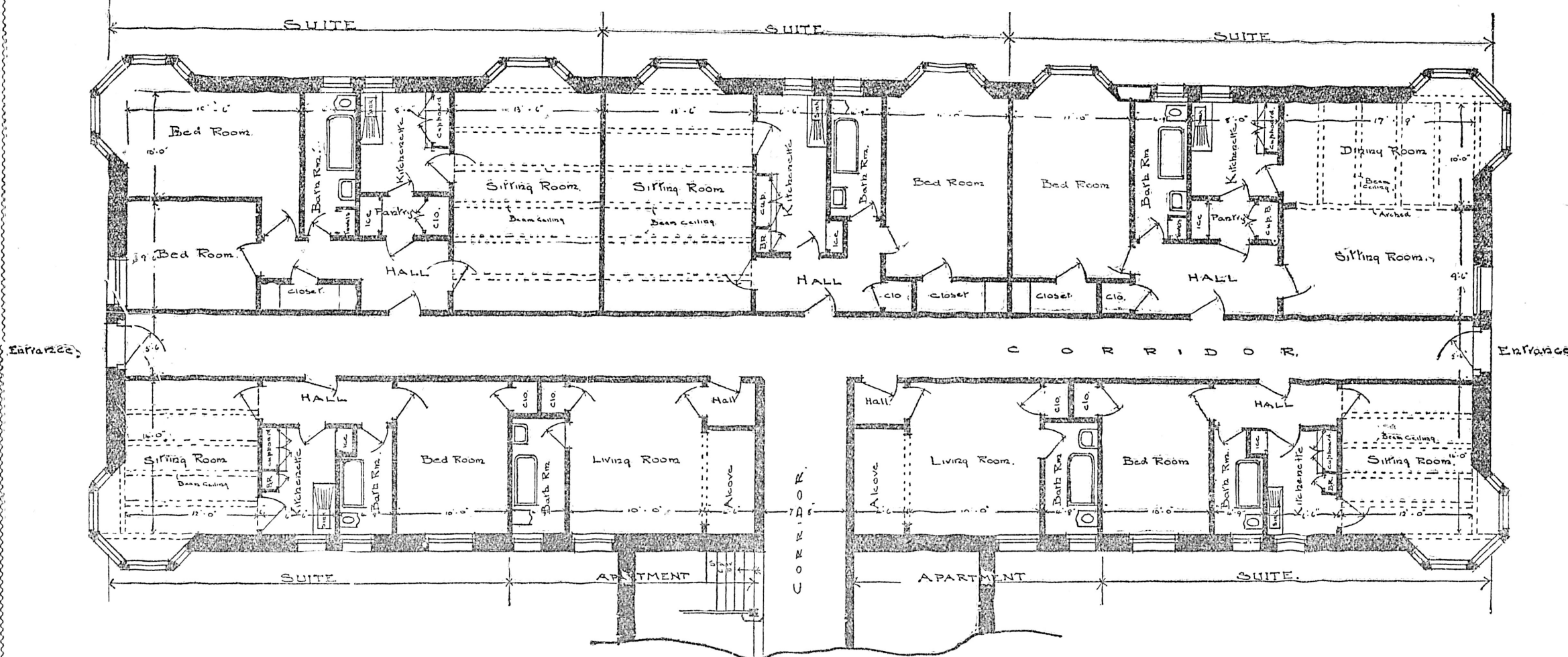
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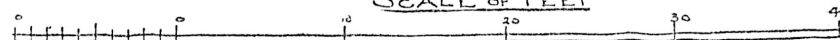
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SCALE OF FEET



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June 1907.

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And it is proposed by the Directors to call for tenders shortly for the erection of a high-class building. It is the intention to erect same on modern lines, on one and one-quarter acres of Bishop Cridge's property on Carr Street. The building itself will occupy a space of about 120 square feet, and will be surrounded by well laid out gardens and tennis courts, etc. There will be about 65 suites of rooms in the proposed building, running from one large room and bathroom to five rooms and bathroom. The Company is capitalized for \$250,000.00, but only half of this amount will be sold at present, the other half to be sold later, if another building on similar lines is built. As the Directors are anxious to have the building finished as soon as possible, all those who are thinking of applying for stock are asked to communicate with the Company's brokers right away. As this will doubtless prove a safe and very profitable investment, the allotment of stock now being made will be taken up in a very short time. Numerous applications for stock have already been made, and a large number of people have signified their intention of applying for rooms in the new building.

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